NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXVII. No. 22491. Registered at the C.P.O. To-day's issue 12 p.p., with Supplement 4 p.p. SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1937 (Postage: China and Japan 1½ cents; abroad 15 cents.) TEN CENTS

There will be no reception at the Danish Consulate-General on the anniversary to-day of the birthday of His Majesty, King Christian X of Denmark and Iceland.

Shanghai, September 26, 1937. 9890

NOTIFICATION
No. 4867

COLLECTION OF MUNICIPAL RATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Municipal Rate in respect of Chinese and Foreign houses for the quarter ending December 31, 1937, is due on October 1, 1937. Ratepayers are reminded that rates on foreign style buildings will not be called for by collectors but must be remitted to the Revenue Office, 209 Kiangse Road, by the concerned upon receipt of demand note.

By Order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, September 23, 1937. 9867

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION
No. 1612

With reference to Customs Notification No. 1594:

notifying, that effective from August 11, 1937, the duty rate for Domestic Cocoons (including Doupions) under Export Tariff No. 170 was increased to $42.00 per quintal;

the public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions the old duty rate for the above article, i.e., $28 per quintal, is reverted to temporarily.

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
Superintendent of Customs.
L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, September 25, 1937. 9898

TENDER

Tenders are invited by the Commissioner of Customs for the purchase of the undermentioned Sugar:—

1836 Bags White Refined Sugar: Piculs 2491.77=Quintals 1507.

2129 Bags Brown Sugar: Piculs 3594.64=Quintals 2174.

61 Bags White Sugar: Piculs 104.63 =Quintals 63.28.

The above weights, which are approximate only, will be verified at the time of delivery.

The sugar may be seen, and samples drawn, on application to the Transport Officer, Custom House, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Tenders, which should be addressed to the Administrative Commissioner, must be delivered at the Custom House not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, September 27th 1937.

The successful tenderer must deposit 25 per cent of the total price on the day the tenders are accepted and must take delivery within one week from B. & S. Wharf, French Bund, Godown No. 14B.

The Commissioner reserves the right to refuse to accept the highest or any tender.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, September 23, 1937. 9865

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High Grade Dairy Products
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88 Nanking Road
are prepared to undertake services in connection with the location and/or removal of effects and/or assessment of loss in the above mentioned areas. Telephone 10092. 9809

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
mv. "RUHR"

CARGO FOR SHANGHAI AND FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SHANGHAI TO COAST AND RIVER PORTS AS WELL AS CARGO FOR HANKOW DIRECT.

CONSIGNEES ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to the present hostilities it is impossible to discharge the above named vessel at Shanghai and Hankow.

The Captain of mv. "Ruhr" has been instructed to discharge her Shanghai cargo as well as cargo for Transhipment at Shanghai for Coast and River Ports and the cargo for Hankow direct at Hongkong, at Consignees' sole risk and expense, whereby all the obligations of the vessel, her Owners, Master and Agents will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms of the Company's Bill of Lading.

Consignees are requested to apply for delivery of their cargo to Messrs. Jebsen & Co., Hongkong.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. 9895

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
ss. "WILLESDEN"

CARGO FOR SHANGHAI AND FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SHANGHAI TO COAST AND RIVER PORTS.

CONSIGNEES ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to the present hostilities it is impossible to discharge the above named vessel at Shanghai.

The Captain of ss. "Willesden" has been instructed to discharge her Shanghai cargo as well as cargo for Transhipment at Shanghai for Coast and River Ports at Singapore, at Consignees' sole risk and expense, whereby all the obligations of the vessel, her Owners, Master and Agents will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms of the Company's Bill of Lading.

Consignees are requested to apply for delivery of their cargo to Messrs. N. V. Straits Java Trading Co., Singapore.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE 9896

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
m.v. "TAYBANK"
From U.S.A.

CARGO FOR DELIVERY AT SHANGHAI AND FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SHANGHAI TO NANKING, HANKOW, TSINGTAO AND TIENTSIN.

CONSIGNEES ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to the present hostilities it is impossible to discharge this vessel at Shanghai. The m.v. "Taybank" will therefore discharge all cargo at Hongkong at Consignees sole risk and expense, whereby all the obligations of the vessel, her Owners, Master, and Agents, will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms of the Company's Bill of Lading.

Consignees should therefore apply for delivery of their cargo to the Company's Agents at Hongkong, Messrs. The Bank Line (China) Ltd.

LACEY & CANNAN, LTD.
Agents MV. "TAYBANK"

Shanghai, August 24, 1937. 9883

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begs to announce return of Mme Lily Carr from abroad and opening of the

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"North-China Daily News"

Audited Circulation Statement
Average number of paid copies sold Daily in August 1937

10,955

Shanghai 78.6% Outports 21.4%

The following is the circulation statement certified by the Company's auditors for August, 1937.

"The daily average circulation of the 'North-China Daily News' for the month of August. 1937. was ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-five copies, exclusive of frees and vouchers.

"The geographical distribution was Local. 78.6%, Outports and Foreign, 21.4%."

THOMSON & Co.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

September 10, 1937.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

have pleasure in announcing the removal of their Offices from 901 Grosvenor House and 221-B Grosvenor Gardens to the Palace Hotel as from Monday, September 27, 1937.

Office Hours:—
9 a.m. to 12 noon
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. 9891

NU-ENAMEL

Owing to the apparent impossibility of arriving at what we consider to be a reasonable rental due to present emergency conditions, we have withdrawn from 123 Nanking Road.

Business as usual at
1198 Bubbling Well Road -2291

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Mr. Yao Chao Tse (姚肇慈) hereby informs the public that according to an agreement registered with the American Consulate, all the material, equipment and machinery located in the premises occupied by "The Industrial Chemical Co., Inc.," 302 Route de Ziccawei are mortgaged to him and cannot be removed from the said place.

By Order,
PAUL PREMET,
Attorney. 9897

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Dental Surgeon
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Hours: 9-12 and 3-6 -2201

Refugees return from Hongkong
Police River Hulk Transferred
Return of General Beaumont
Arrival of U.S. Marines
Retrieving Personal Effects from Hongkew
The Scarred Civic Centre
Parade of Italian Grenadiers

Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

Obtainable from Watson's

NOTICE

In view of the cholera epidemic we would like to inform the public that AQUARIUS WATERS are made with PURE DISTILLED WATER only.

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Directory of Protestant Missions in China

1937 EDITION

1—Index of Societies

2—Provinces with Cities and Towns in which the various Missions are situated, and List of Missionaries in each.

3—Alphabetical List of Protestant Missionaries in China.

Price $1.50; postage in China 15 cents

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LD.
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24th Issue 6%—1/10/26
25th Issus 6%—1/ 7/29

The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above Issues from 23rd to 30th September, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
September 13, 1937. 9730

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22 H.P.—30 H.P.
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WILL those who have taken private 16 mm movie pictures from the warfare and bombing of Shanghai be kind enough as to telephone to Dr. Miorini 30323 (4-6) for confidential exchange of copies. -1824

TO LET vacant space about 2 mow, suitable for storing cargo, situated corner Rue Cardinal Mercier and Rue Lafayette. Telephone 30274. 9859

Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

ARMOURED TREASURE VAN
with Armed Foreign Guards now available for transporting treasure and valuables.
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CLARKES
Inquiry and Protection Agency
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After a Cycle of Cathay

Whether going on home leave or retiring, your personal and, probably, your business interests in China and especially in Shanghai, will continue.

Letters will be uncertain; news in home papers will be scanty. The cheapest and most effective link will be the weekly copy of the *North-China Herald* containing all the China news of the *North-China Daily News* and costing, including postage, $2.50 a month.

Send your name and address to the Circulation Department, North-China Herald, 17 The Bund, or Tel. 11055

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What the Press Says of The Shanghai Directory
(July Edition of the China Hong List)

"The volume is well worth the money asked for it, and it is as handy, neat and accurate a work as it has been our lot to see."—*Shanghai Times.*

"The task of apartment hunting will be reduced to a minimum by perusing the long list of apartment houses contained in the July edition of the Hong List."—*China Press.*

"It has been revised with the care which has become almost a tradition, and is as complete a register of residents, agents, hongs, as mortal man could devise. Its chief claim to popularity is not its compactness, nor its comprehensiveness, but its *reliability.* The volume has been brought up to date, and no business house in the city can afford to be without a copy of 'The Shanghai Directory' at hand. The little Red Riding Hood of the Bund publications merits praise, and deservedly gets it."—*The Shipping Review and Shipping and Engineering.*

If you have not yet ordered your copy do so at once.

Price $6; with Map $7

THE PUBLISHERS,
North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd.
17 The Bund

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NEW SEASON'S
MILLINERY, DRESS MATERIALS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDBAGS, VEILS, ETC.
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SOUTHERN PORTS Approximately every Two Days	TO	NINGPO AMOY SWATOW HONGKONG CANTON HOIHOW	PAKHOI HAIPHONG BANGKOK SINGAPORE PENANG

RIVER PORTS. A modified service, twice weekly in each direction, is in operation between Nanking and Hankow via ports. Regular connections are also made with Changsha and Chungking via way ports.

For freight or passages apply to the offices at
21-23 French Bund Telephone 82020. 9716

"North-China Daily News" Sunday Supplement
PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION

The Series for best "Animal Study" will close October 10

A Cash Prize of $25 will be given to the amateur sending in the best photograph of this series

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Regular services are being maintained between the following ports

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SHANGHAI—to Ningpo
SHANGHAI—to Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong and Canton
SHANGHAI—to Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong
Tientsin, Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Tsingtao—to Hongkong and Canton
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During the emergency Canton Road Entrance is being used.

On Sale Shortly

In response to many requests the "North-China Daily News" is bringing out a Special Memento of the present hostilities round Shanghai in the form of an Album of Sapajou's cartoons, accompanied by the witty comments of "In Parenthesis." This Album entitled

SHANGHAI'S SCHEMOZZLE

by SAPAJOU

with R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN ("In Parenthesis")

will be on sale shortly, and as probably there will be a great demand, all those who desire copies of it should fill up the form below and forward same to this office as early as possible.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS
(Postage Extra)

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT,
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
17 The Bund.

Dear Sirs,

Kindly send me.....cop.....of "Shanghai's Schemozzle" to the following address, for which I enclose $.....herewith.

Name .....

Address .....

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WANTED

Sapajou and In Parenthesis

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Publications are coming along giving pictures news and comments on the local disturbance. But there is no news yet of a compilation of the efforts of Sapajou and I.P.

Couldn't you find time for this? It would be a much better souvenir than a collection of gruesome photographs.

T. H. GILLETT.

Shanghai, Sept. 24.

"ON WOOD PILES"

Mr. Stimson's Suggestion of 1932

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As a result of reading your "On Wood Piles" of this morning, I rather feel restless with a sense of curiosity and I cannot help recalling what had gone before in 1932. Then in response to the appeal for a peace movement in order to end the Japanese-Chinese hostilities, the American Secretary of State, Mr. H. L. Stimson "drew up a proposition of five points which might be presented by the intermediary powers as a basis of" discussion. These five points were as follows:

1. Cessation of all acts of violence on both sides forthwith on the following terms:
2. No further mobilization or preparation whatever for further hostilities between the two nations.
3. Withdrawal of both Japanese and Chinese combatants from all points of mutual contact in the Shanghai area.
4. Protection of the International Settlement by the establishment of neutral zones to divide the combatants; these zones to be policed by neutrals; the arrangements to be set up by the consular authorities.
5. Upon acceptance of these conditions prompt advances to be made in negotiations to settle all outstanding controversies between the two nations in the spirit of the Pact of Paris and the resolution of the League of Nations of December 10, without prior demand or reservation and with the aid of neutral observers or participants.

In discussing the possibility of arriving at some solution to the present "mess," one may, I believe, find it helpful to read through Stimson's "Far Eastern Crisis," especially Part III and his letter to Senator Borah quoted therein.

J.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

THANKS TO HONGKONG

Returned Wife's Version

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your leaderette in to-day's issue makes no reference to the plight of the unfortunate evacuees who had to be quartered at Laichikok. No doubt the Committee did and are doing everything possible for the comfort of those taken to the Central British School, and while it is realised that the Shanghailanders were not in the Colony on a holiday trip, the treatment of the helpless multitude at Laichikok has left much to be desired. Whether or not the reports concerning that curious process of segregation of which we have heard are to be given any credence, my wife, who returned on the Chenonceaux, found herself within the precincts of the institution which some people insist on calling a jail. If putrid food, complete lack of sanitary arrangements, rudeness of attendants, unclean premises, are some of the comforts for which after paying at the rate of $5 and $3 a day we have got to thank Hongkong for, then may it be suggested that those responsible in Hongkong exercise a little less effort in their zeal in caring for the evacuees, lest a nervous break-down may result in the complete cessation of their activities.

This criticism would not be complete without mentioning the misbehaviour of some of the Shanghai women, who must have in no small measure induced the indifference in their hosts. But even so, the thought that the others should suffer on that account does not seem to have occurred to those in charge.

INDIGNANT II.

Shanghai, Sept. 24.

PEACE WITH HONOUR

A Chinese View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I hope you will allow me by using your valuable space to express our (I am sure my countrymen feel the same way as I do.) bitter indignation to the letter written by a BRITISH PEACEMAKER to your paper September 21. Even as one who lives in a backward country like China, which is "only now beginning to awake from the lethargy of centuries and take place among the progressive nations of the modern world," knows at least what peace with honour is.

We who are now fighting against a neighbouring country under great disadvantages and difficult circumstances, if chivalrous support cannot be had from other countries, would earnestly entreat that further insults to our intelligence be spared. It seems quite plain that the central idea of the suggestion made by this gentleman from Britain is briefly this: that as a result of the fighting here, though undefeated the Chinese should consent to make peace by surrendering Kiangwan, Nantao, Lung-Hwa, and Pootung, if no farther, to international control (We may well omit for how long, for if we do, who knows when we would be able to get back without some sort of a struggle?) under the predominance of the Japanese—that would be only natural, and if desirable, the whole area should be made into a free port (to insure against smuggling); thus while Japan commits murder and robbery, all other countries would be benefited by it.

Now supposing London were to be made a free port, do you think your people will be able to compete with the Japanese? But, of course, before any such peaceful arrangements could be made, the representatives of the two belligerent nations must get together to settle their differences; here let us hope that everything will come out according to the wishes of well-intentioned peacemaker; that is, China will renounce all leaning toward communism and will cease all anti-Japanese activities. Oh PEACEMAKER, how thoroughly have you studied the policy of our government? I am sure he hasn't. His rashness has amply shown it, for while in a long letter on how to attain peace, he has not touched upon the northern situation at all. Our government has had for years been making punitive expeditions on former red armies of China, and our leader knows no other isms but San Min Chu I; even should we actually go communistic, it would be because of the pressure forced upon us that gives us no other choice. And, so PEACEMAKER goes on to suggest, "guarantees must be forthcoming against any recrudence of the insidious attacks upon Japan's vital and commercial interests." Dear me, China is still full of Chinese who are anxious to make use of her natural resources to enable them to live in comfort and peace.

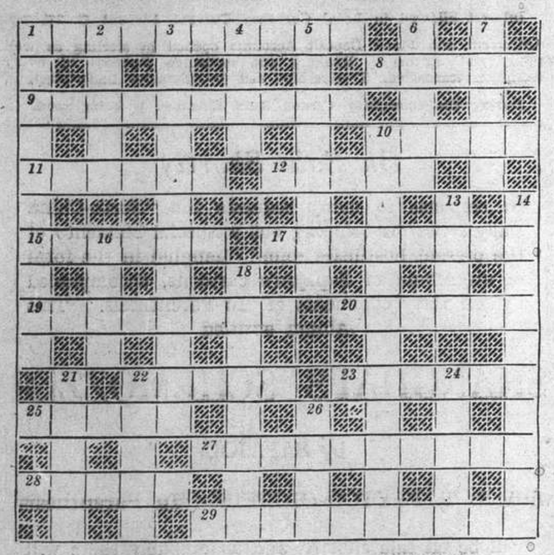
Finally, our respectable friend reproaches us for adopting "a pin-pricking policy" that tends to estrange us from our "obvious friend." An obvious friend! I wonder what other nations which do not friendly bombard our cities are to us? However, to make partiality seem less partial, PEACEMAKER declares that "Japan must renounce all idea of conquest, and the creation of a continental empire," then he quickly adds; "if such were indeed her intent."

Dear sir, if I have, perhaps, misunderstood the contents of BRITISH PEACEMAKER's letter, and so incur his wrath, I would willingly and humbly apologize. And before closing, I beg to know if the people of Great Britain understand the idea of Peace with Honour the same as does this great gentleman, if so, it certainly would not be difficult to make peace with the British Empire in some future date.

HALF-AWAKE CHINESE.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

SUNDAY CROSS WORD NO. 462



ACROSS

1 If slumber is taken in this way it seems to imply hunger.
8 Billie on the screen and Edmund in history
9 The middle traffic way
10 Arabian territory.
11 A crime for one fly.
12 These athletes seem to be gloomy
15 Lo Beat (anag.)
17 This is usually seen and heard on the sea, but it sounds as if it might be in a hotel.
19 "I err" sang she, perhaps, as she anagramatically put on these jewels.
20 Cover.
22 A potentate is within for recurrence
23 Ena has mixed herself up with the U.S.A. and discomfort is the result
25 A division which always has a girl in it
27 Sweet satellites which may be heavenly but are not heavenly bodies.
28 In a Chaldean city a British order has crept.
29 Usually these contests are run on tracks but the feet of the contestants never touch the ground.

DOWNWARD

1 Fled at foot (anag.)
2 This girl should be able to tell your fortune.
3 The tether of a timid child.
4 Put properly it can make a parliament.
5 This lady with Communist colours makes a Saxon king.
6 Meadows famous to followers of the Varsity Boat Race
7 These are a little beyond a kiss.
10 A bird which should make a good carpenter, although it begins with a screech.
13 Where the car of the Juggernaut chiefly rides.
14 These spectacles help the spectator.
16 A playful bird
18 Grin on Amy (anag.)
21 Sacred on the stage
22 If these animals have their tails doubled they have ability to calculate in spite of their stupidity.
24 Philosopher.
26 This English harbour is essential to card-players, and if square to honesty.

The solution will be published to-morrow

"TALENT SCOUT"

Opening at the Grand Theatre to-day is this interesting sidelight on Hollywood and its methods of getting star build-ups. Donald Woods and Jeanne Madden have prominent roles.

"THE GREAT O'MALLEY"

Pat O'Brien is headlined at the Cathay Theatre to-day with support from Sybil Jason, the South African juvenile, and Humphrey Bogart. A unique aspect of the underworld is portrayed.

HOW ROBERT TAYLOR CAME TO LONDON

"Battle of Waterloo" Repeated by Mobs of Girls and Admirers: New Chapter in British Films

Under circumstances more fantastic than the gala progress through the streets of Vienna in "Congress Dances," a young Hollywood film star, Robert Taylor, has arrived in England to make a picture, writes C.A.L. to the "Sunday Observer."

For fourteen days his life has been a series of hysterical mob encounters. They wept in Hollywood when he left for his six months' "exile." They mobbed his 'plane, 6,000 strong, at a landing field in Texas. When he boarded the Berengaria in New York they stormed the ship, invaded his cabin, even kissed, it is reputed, the gangplank.

At Southampton detectives guarded the docks, but as his train steamed out of the station hundreds of girls ran along the platform waving, shouting, singing, pressing for autographs, struggling to shake his hand through the carriage window.

At Waterloo the mob was between eight and 10,000 strong. They got out the mounted police. The arrival platform was railed off as if for royalty. As the train pulled into the station Mr. Taylor prepared himself for the ordeal. "I was ready to go through with it," he says. "It's part of the job." But the police were taking no chances.

Crowd "Kidnaps" Star

They kidnapped Mr. Taylor bodily, thrust him into a milk lift, and hustled him out of the station by a luggage subway. A car was ready, engine ticking over, in a back street. Occupants of other cars, leaving Waterloo by the main entrance, were booed by the crowd because the star was not in them.

When Mr. Taylor arrived at his London hotel it was 10 o'clock in the evening, and the street was nearly empty. The staff of the hotel, forewarned, were on the steps: a few loiterers, scenting news in the way of the true Londoner, were watching from a distance. There was only one policeman. You would think that the crowd had been shaken. But somebody told. Three minutes later they were pouring in from each end of the street, gathering round the hotel like a ball of quicksilver.

That was Robert Taylor's introduction to phlegmatic England. For a young man who has sprung, in less than two years, from a small-town American background into headlines of the sort reserved for the Lindbergs and the Mussolinis, he carried it well. He is a mannerly, sober and obliging person, from whom the police are anticipating "no trouble." They have expressed the hope that his rush-hour visits to the West End of London will be, for the moment, limited, but they feel that Mr. Taylor, unlike certain other stars, will be reasonable to suggestion.

A personal reaction to Mr. Taylor is entirely favourable. He seems a forth-right, pleasant and courteous young man, with a touch of humour, about whom you say with some surprise. "I like him." There is about him, too, a pleasing absence of false modesty. He knows that he is as much a show-piece as a two-headed elephant, and that his salary is largely the price of exhibition. What is more, and rarer, he knows that you know it, too.

Britain's Film Troubles

For years the British film trade have been questioning whether Metro-Goldwyn, the lion of Hollywood production, would ever undertake production, on a large scale, in England. The idea was first mooted ten years ago, when Sam Eckman, now a prominent figure in the British film trade, came to England to manage the London end of Metro-Goldwyn's renting business. Mr. Eckman urged it continuously, fought for it, again and again nearly got it. The late Irving Thalberg, on his several visits to England, was fired by the idea. Louis B. Mayer, American chief of Metro-Goldwyn, frequently entertained it. At the time of the production of "David Copperfield" the idea missed, only by the slightest margin, becoming a fact.

One reason and another, however, always stood in the way. Thalberg was busy in Hollywood. Mayer was occupied with world markets. Eckman had his renting interests to concern him. There was a doubt whether the big money-making stars of Hollywood could be spared to work so far away from the jurisdiction of the "front office." The right producer was not to be found in England. The moment had not come, nor had it thrown up the man.

With the "new deal" brought about in British film politics last year by financial failure and legal readjustment, it was obvious that the big American companies would be forced to take their British markets seriously. British pictures, and reputable British pictures, would have to be made, and it was unthinkable that the most alert of American companies would be backward in making them.

Round about last Christmas the new British Metro-Goldwyn production company was formed, and a programme of star pictures roughly scheduled. Even so, there was scepticism in certain quarters of the British trade. Metro-Goldwyn, they said, would never risk their headliners in England. We should get second-rate stars, players on the down-grade, names no longer in demand in Hollywood. With the engagement of Robert Taylor at the very peak of his box-office popularity—fresh from his appearance with Garbo in "Camille," and good for the approval of at least 90 per cent. of the cinemas' customers—these doubts are finally resolved.

Tribute to Balcon

It is impossible to believe that Metro-Goldwyn, working with a star of Robert Taylor's importance, will not throw the whole weight of their world resources behind this new British undertaking. The technical men, the executives, the players, in all the other British studios have sensed it. Wherever you go to-day in English film circles the word is to wait and watch Metro-Goldwyn.

Paramount in importance is the presence, as production chief, of Michael Balcon, an Englishman whom the English trade respects and believes in. For fifteen years or more Mr. Balcon has been working, inch by inch, for the better status of British pictures. His quiet control of the Shepherd's Bush studios accounted in no small way for the golden days of Gaumont-British.

For his first Metro-Goldwyn picture Mr. Balcon went to Hollywood and engaged Robert Taylor, Maureen O'Sullivan, and Lionel Barrymore, with Jack Conway, one of Metro's crack men, as director. For later productions he has pencilled in the names of Clark Gable and James Stewart.

With Mr. Balcon's native credit backed by Metro-Goldwyn's world resources, British production seems set for its much-needed fillip. Meanwhile, in all the passionate hysteria of Robert Taylor's arrival in England, it is a pleasure to be able to detach from the star's deserved bouquets a leaf or two of laurel for a worker of our own.

TO-DAY'S CHURCH SERVICES

Holy Trinity Cathedral September 26.—18th Sunday after Trinity.—Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel) 8 a.m. Mattins and Sermon 10.30 a.m. Psalm: 148 Lessons: Jeremiah XXVI; St. Luke XII. 1-34 Harwood in A flat Anthem: "Lord for Thy Tender Mercies Sake." (Farrant) Hymns: 166, 568, 308, Preacher: Rev. P. L. Matthews, M. A., Evensong and Sermon 6 p.m. Psalm: 121 Lessons: Jeremiah XXXI. 1-20; St. John XIII Hymns: 13, 79, 21 Preacher: The Dean. September 29.—St. Michael, Apostle—Holy Communion. 7.30 a.m.

Bubbling Well Chapel: Rev. E. J. Ottewell, L. Th., 6 p.m.

Community Church, Non-Sectarian, International. All are welcome. 53 Avenue Petain, opposite the Shanghai American School. Sunday morning worship at 11 a.m. Mr. Lucoock will preach: theme, "God in Current Events." Must we go aside from current events to get at God? Mr. Dent at the organ. Anthem: "O Lord Bow Down" (Himmel). Solo by Mr. David Mc Gavin, "The Lord is my Light" (Alliston). All departments of the Church School at 9:30. Young people from Kindergarten through Senior High School in the American School. Adult group in the Manse parlor, 64 Rte. Dufour. Board of Vestrymen Monday noon at 12:15 in the private dining room of the American Club. Choir rehearsal Tuesday evening at 8. Midweek Fellowship Wednesday evening at 8.15 in the Manse parlor. Community Church Men's Tiffin, sponsored by the Membership Committee, Friday noon at 12:15 in the American Club. Community Church family swim Friday afternoon at 5:15 in the Navy Y.M.C.A. pool, 630 Szechuen Road Bring swimming suits, towels, the whole family, and as many friends as you like. No fee.

Union Church (International and Interdenominational). — Acting Minister: Rev. C. Wilfrid Allan.—10.45, Morning service at Bubbling Well Chapel. Preacher, Rev. C. W. Allan.

Endeavourers Church.—Morning Service will be held at 11 a.m. at Yu Yuen Road, Lane 909, House No. 40 The Pastor, Dr. H. G. C. Hallock, Ph.D., will preside. No evening service.

Saint Joseph's Church (Rue Montauban) Sunday: Masses at 5.15, 6, 7, 8.15 and 10.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Saint Peter's Church (Avenue Dubail)—Sunday: Masses at 5.15, 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. Benediction at 3.30 and 6.45 p.m. Weekdays. Masses at 5.15, 6, 6.45 and 7.30 a.m.

Saint Theresa's Church 35 Tatung Road.—Sunday: Masses at 7 and 8.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6.45.

Church of St. Aloysius Gonzaga 730 Kiaochow Road.—Sunday: Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 5.30 6 and 6.30 a.m.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Shanghai, 1647, Avenue Road. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Reality." Sunday School 9.45 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday 6 p.m. Reading Room Temporarily in The Church Edifice, 1647 Avenue Road, Corner of Kiaochow Road. Open every weekday from 3.30 to 6.30 p.m.

"The Hut," 495 Yu Yuen Road. Evening Service at 6 o'clock Preacher Mr. T. L. Andrews.

Shanghai Free Christian Church 801 Hart Road.—The Services on Sunday will be conducted as follows:—Morning at 11 o'clock by Mr. T. H. Andrews. Evening at 6 o'clock by Mr. S. J. Warren Services during the week:—Monday at 5.45. Young People's Meeting. Thursday afternoon at 5.45 Prayer Meeting.

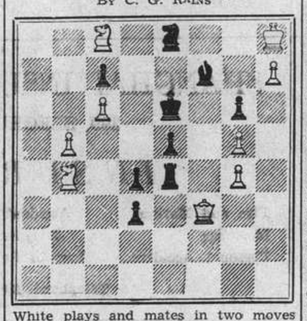
R.A.F. OFFICERS TO TEACH TURKISH AVIATORS

London, Sept. 22.

The Turkish Government have engaged two British Air Force officers, Wing-Commander A.S.G. Lee and Squadron-Leader S. McKeever, as instructions at the newly-formed Turkish Air Force Staff College. Contracts for three years, with possibility of prolongation, were signed at the Turkish Embassy to-day.—Wireless through Reuter.

CHESS

PROBLEM No. 74
By C. G. RAINS



White plays and mates in two moves

Answer to Prob. No. 73

White: K on QB8; Q on K4; B on K3; Kt's on KKt7, KR4. Black: K on KKt4; R on KR7; B on Q7; Kt on KKt3; P's on KKt3, 6. Three moves. Key Kt—R3. Threat 2. Q x P ch K x Kt, 3. Q x P.

Black	White
1 R — R6	2 Kt — Kt2
Any	3 Q × P
1 K × Kt	2 Q × P ch
K × Kt	3 Q — R5
1 B — K8	2 Q — KB4 ch
K × Kt	3 B × P

If 1....P x Kt, 2. Q—B5 ch; if 1....Kt—K7, 2. Kt—B3 ch; if 1....R—Kt7, 2. Kt x R; if 1....B—B5, 2. Q x B ch. A delightful key leads to the sacrifice of both Kt's. There are three Bohemian model mates.

The following submitted correct solutions to Prob. No. 73: J. Lawrence, Rozario and C.R.D.

Swedish Game

DUTCH DEFENCE

White Goldschmied	Black Preinhaelter
1 P — Q4	P — KB4
2 P — K4 (a)	P × P
3 Kt — QB3	Kt — KB3
4 P — B5	P × P (b)
5 Kt × P	P — K3
6 B — KKt5	B — K2
7 B — Q3	Castles
8 Castles	P — QKt3
9 Kt—K5	B — Kt2 (c)
10 B × Kt	B × B
11 B × P ch!	K × B
12 Q — R5 ch!	K — Kt1
13 Kt — Kt 6	R — K1 (d)
14 Q — R8 ch	K — B2
15 Kt — K5 ch	K — K2
16 Q × P ch (e)	B × Q
17 R — B7 ch	K — Q3
18 Kt — Kt5 ch	K — Q4
19 P — B4 ch	K — K5
20 R — K1 mate	

(a) The Blackmar Attack, analogous to the Gambit, 1. P—Q4 P—Q4, 2. P—K4.

(b) The P is not worth so much uncase; P—Q4 is usual.

(c) B—R3 is better, in order to play for B x R on his thirteenth move, should White continue as he actually does. But Black is always unhappy.

(d) B x P ch 14. K—R1 B—KB3 (not R x R ch, 15. R x R B—KB3, 16. Q—R8 ch, winning the Q), 15. P—KKt4, and should win. The text, R—K1, is a definite loss; Black, with a piece in hand, might try Kt—R3.

(e) This is the beautiful surprise, which gives the game its cachet.

Masters' Tourney

A Masters' Tourney at Kemeri, Latvia, included such stars as Alekhine, Fine, Keres, Reshevsky and Tartakower. Here is a curiosity from the meeting.

White Alekhine	Black Steiner
1 P — Q4	Kt — KB3
2 Kt — KB3	P — K3
3 B — Kt5	P — B4
4 P — B3	P — KR3
5 B × Kt	Q × B
6 P — K4	Q — Q1
7 P — Q5	Q — B2
8 Kt — R3	P — R3
9 Kt — B4	P — QKt4
10 Kt — K3	P — K4?
11 P — QR4	P × P
12 Q × P	B — K2
13 QR — Q1	Castles
14 P — Q6!	B × P
15 Kt — B5	Q — Kt2
16 Kt × B	Resigns

Queer Ending

White: K on KR1; Q on QR4; R's on QKt1, 4; B's on QB4, K3; P's on QR2, QB3, 5, Q4, KB4, KR2. Black: K on QB1; Q on QKt1; R on Q2; B's on KB1, K Kt3; Kt on Q1; P's on QR2, QKt2 ,QB3, K5; KB3, 4. KR5. Black, S. S. Cohen in the Manhattan C.C. Championship, gave up the exchange, early in the game, for a fierce K side attack, which petered out. White, A. C. Simonson, now breaks up the Q side in beautiful fashion.

White	Black
1 B — K6!	Kt × B
2 Q × BP ch!	K — Q1 (a)
3 Q × Kt	R — KB2
4 Q — Q5 ch	K — B1 (b)
5 Q — B6 ch!	Q — B2 (c)
6 Q — K8 ch!	Resigns (d)

(a) P x Q allows mate in two, by R x Q ch, etc.

(b) R — Q 2, 5. Q — Kt8.

(c) K—Q1, 6. R x P.

(d) His QKtP falls and the QRP follows suit—"Observers."

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CATHAY RESTAURANT.—8th floor—Luncheons and dinners.

CHEZ ROVERE.—French cooking and personal service.

DEL MONTE.—Cabaret. Ernie Kaai's orchestra. No cover charge.

D. D.'s NIGHT CLUB.—Russian and foreign style cuisine. Entertainment. Air-conditioned.

FARREN'S.—Dining and dancing Gabor Radic's Orchestra.

KAVKAZ.—Classical music and dancing. Russian cuisine.

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PALACE HOTEL.—Tea lounge, snack counter and grill room. Music during tiffin, tea and dinner by a classical trio. Sundays excepted.

PARAMOUNT. — Cabaret. Gloria Andico's orchestra.

PARK HOTEL.—Lounge 3rd floor tea and cocktails. Dining Room 2nd floor luncheon and dinner.

WEEK-END CINEMA PROGRAMMES

Interesting Films at Grand And Cathay Theatres

Hollywood has been "debunked" by experts. And the villains who have perpetrated this enormity are the picture people themselves, the resultant 7,000 feet of celluloid being "Talent Scout," which the public can see to-day at the Grand Theatre.

Briefly, the tale deals with the barnstorming trip by bus of a Warner Bros. luscious beauty chorus who are out to boost their company's productions. They are accompanied by a resourceful, but singularly conscienceless individual, the talent scout, who is on the look out for new faces for enshrinement in the Hollywood heavens. When the trip "blows up" he is discharged by 'phone, which worries him not at all as he has discovered a singing divinity whom he fondly believes is headed for stardom.

In the way that is popularly supposed to be the general attitude of highly-paid executives, they first turn her down flat and then tumble over one another to sign her up. Mr. Talent Scout being a blot on the landscape is fired once more, but gets his revenge when, quite by accident, he introduces a passable imitation of Stuart Erwin as something delightfully new and original. Love and kisses all round, those between the girl and her film-star being apparently for keeps.

"Talent Scout" is provided with catchy song numbers, those sung by Jeanne Madden and Rosalind Marquis being outstanding.

Tale of New York

Originally booked for week-end showing at the Grand, "The Great O'Malley," starring Pat O'Brien, Humphrey Bogart, Sybil Jason, Frieda Inescort and Ann Sheridan, is now to have its Shanghai premiere to-day at the Cathay. It is a down-to-earth tale of New York's crowded East Side, instinct with action and vividly portraying the comedy and the pathos, the villainy and the heroism that alternately highlight and overshadow the lives of the humbler folk in a big city.

Patrolman O'Brien tries to measure mankind by the petty regulations in his little book of rules and makes a poor job of it. His senseless adherence to rigid routine lands Humphrey Bogart, out-of-work ex-soldier and father of lame little Sybil Jason, in the penitentiary. When the baby meets with an accident at O'Brien's crossing and he helps Ann Sheridan, her schoolteacher, take the child home, he gets his first real intimation of the havoc he has wrought.

The hard-driving conscience that has made his name a byword now operates in reverse: it goads him into righting the wrong he has done and incidentally coverts a heartless police automaton into a likeable human being—or, at any rate, pretty Irish Ann thinks it has done so, for she finally decides to risk marrying him.

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"A presumptuous scepticism which rejects facts without examining them to see if they are real, is more blameworthy than an irrational credulity. The reasonable man is open to conviction."

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DIAG. 2 DIAG. 1

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AGENTS WANTED

IMPROVING THE WORLD'S FOOD

League of Nations' Report on Nutrition, Health And Economics Reviewed

By J. P. Collins

The Far East and Asia generally receive special attention in the final report just issued of the Mixed Committee of the League of Nations on the "Relation of Nutrition to Health, Agriculture, and Economic Policy." One of its main findings is that the people of the world are not consuming enough cereals of the energy-producing kind, and the races of the Far East would be healthier if they went in for a high-grade cereal like wheat, instead of maize and rice. There is the economic argument as well that this would have beneficial effects on the world's agriculture, in the same way that increased production and consumption of milk has resulted from the realization of science that milk approaches nearer than anything else to a complete food for mankind. At the present time the world's milk production exceeds any other farm crop in cash value, and as everyone knows, the economic argument has been behind everything that the Viceroy and his advisors have done in the way of improving the live stock of India.

It will be remembered that the Mixed Committee issued an interim report a year ago which dealt with the food problem on the psysiological side, and laid down certain standards of nutrition, with special emphasis on the more "protective" foods such as dairy produce, green vegetables, fruit and energy-giving foods such as cereals and sugar. But a comparison of this interim report with its present successor shows how far a change of aspect may affect a verdict, and from the economic standpoint people are admonished that although nearly every country in Europe is encouraging the production of sugar as an energy-producing food, its "protective" value is nil, and the economic policy of pushing beet production instead of green vegetables may not be conducive to national advantage in the long run.

Vile System Exposed

There is all the more reason for paying attention to this final report because the Committee has assembled an imposing number of the great food experts of different nations, and Lord Astor's name, as chairman, will long be linked with this assemblage of the latest things to be said on the world's food problem from an all-round point of view, health specially.

Roughly it may be said that three main parts of the report deal with nutrition as a science and achievement, as a social factor, and as a public policy. The first traces the progress that has been made in adapting the earth's powers and produce for the maintenance of man; the second deals with recent research into the subject, the diseases resulting from deficency in vitamins and other food elements, and the applicability of various foods to special classes like mothers and children, as well as the aged, the workers and troops of different tasks and grades; while the third surveys national responsibility and method in the matter of food supply, food condition and food prices.

There has never, in fact, been a better example of the extent to which a simple monoslyllable—like food can cover—the labour of a great conclave of experts for a period of two years in the best interests of mankind. Nor is the report to be the less regarded because it enters into such a multiplicity of detail, or the rest affirmation of familiar principles that ought to be self-evident.

Only recently in the "Spectator," Sir William Beach Thomas forsakes his usual haunts of bird and flower and demonstrates how cruelly the hardship of a supercilious system may work against both producer and consumer. He shows how the fieldsmen of Bedfordshire have to send their produce in for auction to Covent Garden week by week, from whence after the ordeal of auction, it is distributed through many layers of middlemen until it comes back to its native village. By that time it has had its price considerably enhanced to feed the aforesaid middlesmen, but has also had its food values imperilled or destroyed simply because it has lost all its freshness. Could there be a clearer instance of "high-class civilization" beating primitive man in elaborate stupidity?

Evils of Poverty

The net contrast between excess of opportunity and absence of means lies at the very heart of the report. The third part devotes a couple of chapters to the roles of income and of nutritional education in influencing habits of food consumption; and the average family budgets of different countries are weighed and studied in order to see how far imperfections are traceable to poverty or faulty judgment. Over and over again our dieticians have assured us that with all our advantages in transport, food resources and international trade, a great number of our youngsters in comfortable homes are ill-nourished by comparison with their sires and grandsires.

For whereas the latter were fed on pure and simple elements like milk and bread, the children of to-day regale themselves on imported delicacies from abroad where the main constituent is flavouring and the food-content is sometimes comparatively nil. But this is a far less important indictment than the one which the report holds up as vital and universal, namely the fact that the chief contributor to malnutrition, even in such relatively prosperous countries as Britain and the United States, is frankly proverty.

"Poverty and ignorance (we read) remain formidable obstacles to progress; the disparity between food prices and incomes increases the difficulty experienced by the poorer sections of the community in obtaining an adequate supply of the proper foods. That this situation can exist in a world in which agricultural resources are so abundent, and the arts of agriculture have been so improved, that supply frequently tends to outstrip effective demand, remains an outstanding challenge to constructive statesmanship and international co-operation."

Cue for Moralists

Moralists all the world over will find ample texts for eloquence and indignation in this double assertion that poverty is all but universal, and that even wealth and prosperity where they exist, afford no high road to sane and sound nutrition unless there is knowledge at hand, or knowledge in solution in the form of education. The report furnishes plenty of information that the average quality of diet improves appreciably wherever incomes rises, but that on the other hand malnutrition is worsened wherever the problem of domestic maintenance is deepened by the burden of supporting a number of children.

The peoples of Asia could have told the Committee that last home truth without recourse to extensive statistics, but this by the way. Although old-fashioned propagandists may jib at this new consignment of evidence in favour of birth control, the Committee would probably report that its mission is to review the facts of world existence and not to fight the conflicts between orthodoxy and its opposites.

The report also envisages another difficulty in the fact that when it urges the paramount consideration of raising the levels of income, it confronts a problem which touches closely on internal policy in different countries. Every one is well aware that high-minded economists here and there are using this very factor of malnutrition in order to awaken their countrymen to the need for better and fuller diet if the coming generation, and even the present ones, are to do their duty, either in the field of agriculture or on the field of war.

But here the moralists come in again, and people will find this report utilized to the full for enforcing the hardship or folly (as the case may be) of armament expenditure when money is so sorely needed for keeping body and soul together.

Urgent Need of Capital

Above all, as the report points out, this deplorable state of things cannot be remedied in a hurry, and certainly not without capital, and here it has to be left to each nation to work out its own salvation as best it may, according to its respective policies of aggression or defence. But the report sees clearly that a vast part of the food required for the continuance and improvement of the race must be produced near to the areas of consumption, and this must needs give an enormous fillip to the distribution of domestic agriculture. The report also speaks up for the promotion of agricultural credit such as has long occupied the financiers of India.

The report advocates the wise course of directing policy towards "helping the orderly expansion of agriculture and its adaptation to the changing demand. It considers that the State and agricultural organizations can help the adaptation of agriculture by educating farmers in the latest methods and processes, and by circulating information of the general trend in the demand for foods. And here the report holds the balance impartially as between rival schools of fiscal policy so as to appeal to all countries on the main count of subordinating finance and trade to the supreme duty of assisting human life. Then the report proceeds:—

The adaptation of agriculture to changed requirements can be impeded as well as facilitated by State action. Thus tariffs and other forms of trade restriction may, if excessive, so affect prices as to draw farmers into the production of food for which demand is shrinking, and consequently prevent them from expanding the production of foods the consumption of which it would be desirable to increase.

Subsidies to consumption, on the other hand, may provide equally valuable assistance to agriculture, and at the same time, serve to promote rather than impede the necessary adjustments. Protection to the farmer can often be given most effectively, and without prejudice to nutritional standards, by improving agricultural production and distribution. Improvements in agricultural methods result in high yields per acre, while measures of artificial stimulation frequently bring under cultivation inferior land and may result in lower yields.

The Universal Menu

One might illustrate point after point in the report by drawing on the inexhaustible array of news and controversies in the press regarding some phase or other of the great food question. France, for instance, is erecting a series of imposing monuments to the pioneers who invented a special kind of cheese like Camembert, or who have acclimatized the potato as did Antoine-Augustin Parmentier, the chief physician at the Invalides, Paris, military hospital in the eighteenth century. Other nations blest with an inexhaustible fertility, continue to develop fresh lines of industry according to demand; and nations further north bring extra diligence and organization and marketing methods to bear on the deficiencies of climate or soil.

Denmark is specially singled out in the report as a nation which has effected an important change-over from the production of cereals for export to animal husbandry as the basis for her export trade, but has not neglected her cereal output on that account. The report might also have instanced the manner in which Denmark solves the problem of urban congestion and the daily preparation of food by creating community restaurants where wholesome meals are available several times a day with a variety and at a price that appeal to all.

There appeared of late a valuable catalogue prepared at some expense and trouble by the well-known antiquarian booksellers, Messrs. Maggs, of London, devoting several hundred pages to a detailed enumeration of books and other publications dealing with this universal subject of food in all ages and nations; and the illustrations covering several centuries are alone enough to make the brochure sought by librarians and collectors. It is only fair to say, however, that if there is ever a second edition, this final report of the Astor Committee would take the place of honour if only for the dynamic force of its ideas for the solution of old and widespread problems, but also for the manner in which it rescues from the dilettante and the faddist a theme which is urgent and vital to mankind all the world over.

All the commentators who have dealt with it so far recognize the extreme candour, tact and simplicity with which it presents its message, and the effective way in which it marshals an amazing body of statistics and first-hand evidence. Without didacticism or any dictatorial tone, it enforces its lesson in a judicial and interesting manner, and reminds us of the seriousness of its agenda by saying.

The malnutrition which exists in all countries is at once a challenge and opportunity: a challenge to men's consences and an opportunity to eradicate a social evil by methods which will increase economic prosperity.

It is no slight compliment to British impartiality and catholicity of spirit that the chairman of the committee is an English peer, and that the main edition of the report is in English. While Germany is hammering its population into tightening their belts, and Italy is trying to stay the stomachs of its peasantry with canty polenta and coarse diet, and the Soviet is executing officials wholesale find the British people improving for thieving food, it is something to their own methods of food production and administration, and spreading their views of amelioration and race amendment in that world-wide struggle which the late Prince Kropotkin called "The Battle for Bread".

Snapshot Notes

Special Picture Hobbies

One of the attractions of the hobby of amateur photography is that it provides an almost unlimited number of hobbies within the hobby; as many, in fact, as there are kinds of things that the eye can see. Ships, flowers, trees, clouds, locomotives, colonial architecture, historical monuments, gargoyles, machinery babies, horses, dogs, cats, birds, insects are only a few subjects which have their devotees as special picture hobbies. Enthusiasm for photography combines with the collector's instinct, resulting in albums of photographs of the chosen subject that are a source of pride, pleasure and instruction.

In addition to the enjoyment of making the photographs, the value of a special picture hobby is that it usually leads to an accumulation of knowledge about the subject that is educational and broadening. If the photographer starts making pictures of flowers, he soon discovers that there are many things about flowers that he never knew before. He is likely to become quite a botanist. So with ships. He is likely soon to be studying up on marine architecture and enjoying it.

Above is an amateur photograph from the album of an insect specialist. This is a hobby which affords him the extra enjoyment of walks into the woods and fields in his hunts for specimens. He photographs them on the spot and captures them to take home for indoor shots. He has become an amateur entomologist. Now he really knows about "bees' knees," "butterflies' eyebrows" and how many legs a caterpillar has. He finds that photographing insects in the open fields, garden or woods, is really a sport.

Some kinds you can stalk successfully but he tells you that, more often than you would suppose, you have success by lying in wait for an insect to come within lens range and pose itself on flower, leaf or twig on which you have focussed. If you yourself in a place where there are plenty of them, it won't be long before one of the multitude hops or flies into position in front of your waiting lens. Of course, if you do not have a close-focussing bellows camera, you should use a portrait attachment in order to get a large image, and in either case you will usually need to have an enlargement made from the important part of the negative.

The exposure should usually be twice that given regular outdoor scenes with the same light conditions. Being close to the subject there is less light reflected, and, as detail is essential, it is better to double the exposure time, and also to use a small stop. Your camera should be stationary on a support. You must expect some failures because of the refusal of an insect always to stay in position long enough, for the required exposure, but that adds to the value of the successful pictures.

So accurate and intent are the amateur camera fiends in their nature studies that their results almost might be termed "still-life."

Grasshoppers, bees, spiders and their webs, the praying mantis and the butterfly offer good opportunities; so does the wasp's nest, if you care to take a chance.

BOMBINGS UNIFY CHINESE

Attempt to Disrupt Nanking Government Fails

Nanking, Sept. 24.

Instead of coercing them to submission, the indiscriminate bombing and killing of Chinese civilians, by the Japanese air force will only further fortify the Chinese in their determination to resist Japanese to the last, declared the official "Central Daily News" in an editorial to-day.

Appreciation was expressed by the journal for the strong diplomatic protests which have been lodged in Tokyo by various Powers over the slaughter of Chinese non-combatants, but it hoped that more positive measures would be adopted to check Japan's atrocities.

Such measures, the daily concluded, are necessary for the safeguarding of peace and civilization of the world.—Central News.

SOVIET SHIP SUDDENLY LEAVES HAVRE

Le Havre, Sept. 24.

The Soviet vessel Marija Ulyanova, anchored in the harbour, suddenly left at 9 p.m. on Wednesday last, without having notified the harbour officials of her impending departure. It is believed that General Miller, leader of the White Russian organizations in Paris, reported missing several days ago, may have been on board the vessel.—Havas.

BRITAIN HAS 2,000 FEWER VESSELS

Majority of Foreign Ships Subsidized

HOME LINES UNABLE TO COMPETE

By Sir Archibald Hurd

(*In the Sunday Observer*")

Sir Miles Mattinson, Chairman of the Ellerman Lines, one of the most important shipping groups in the world, referred the other day to "the dead set" which is being made on British shipping.

On practically all the trade routes it is opposed by vessels which have been partially built and are supported at sea out of State funds and in many cases have running charges which are lower owing to the smaller wages paid to officers and men.

In the Budgets of nearly all the leading maritime countries, provision is now made for subsidies for shipbuilding and shipping. In these circumstances, the tonnage under foreign flags has more than doubled since the beginning of the present century.

The United States has been foremost in expanding its merchant tonnage. Whereas it was of less than 2,500,000 tons at the beginning of this century, now it falls little short of 10,000,000, apart, of course, from the vessels on the Great Lakes.

Japan comes second in this movement, followed by Italy, Greece, and Norway, the last named having built up a great fleet for the carriage of oil in bulk, the units of which are let on charter to other countries.

Since the Great War this movement has made rapid progress. The result of the unexampled activity in building ships is that, whereas the tonnage of the United Kingdom has decreased since 1921 by nearly 2,000,000 tons (from 19,571,524 tons to 17,543,941 tons in 1937), the shipping in foreign countries has, in the same period, increased from 29,837,841 tons to 48,849,519.

It is numbers and not tons which are the important consideration in time of war. The progressive fall in the number of vessels of 100 tons and upwards under the British flag is shown in the following statement, embracing the last 30 years (the figures for 1917 and 1918 are not available):—

1908	9,542	1924	8,569
1909	9,491	1925	8,559
1910	9,417	1926	8,369
1911	9,334	1927	8,216
1912	9,279	1928	8,204
1913	9,214	1929	8,172
1914	9,240	1930	8,238
1915	9,285	1931	8,157
1916	9,069	1932	7,971
1919	7,964	1933	7,705
1920	8,561	1934	7,459
1921	9,034	1935	7,349
1922	8,849	1936	7,246
1923	8,694	1937	7,264

The downward movement has been most marked, it will be noticed, since 1921, and has been proceeding at a rapid pace in subsequent years when Government patronage of foreign tonnage has been more generous and international trade has been at a low level. The broad effect of foreign subsidies has been to encourage the building of ships for which there has been no economic demand and to keep those ships at sea, and thus, by State aid, to reduce freights below the economic level involving unsubsidised shipowners in heavy losses.

What will the decrease of 2,000 ship mean in time of war? It is true that the defence against attack by submarine has been developed, but the danger from enemy raiders may be greater than it was during the Great War, since it is unlikely that the Royal Navy will be able to stop, as well as it did in the years of 1914-19, the holes through which such marauding vessels may escape.

When the raiders had been rounded up, submarines began to show great daring and little respect for the dictates of humanity. The Admiralty was caught unprepared for this development; in view of the tenets of international law it was regarded in pre-War days as inconceivable that ships would be sunk out of hand.

By March 31, 1917, the enemy had destroyed by gun, mine, and torpedo upwards of one thousand merchant ship of 3,155,186 tons gross, apart from scores of fishing vessels, and no fewer than 3,134 officers and men, defenceless against attack, had met their end.

In the succeeding month, no fewer than 169 ships of 545,478 gross tons were sunk, and 1,125 seamen were killed. Before the enemy had been brought to defeat, 2,479 British ships of 7,759,090 gross tons, with their cargoes, had gone down with the loss of 4,122 lives.

That is the record of the destruction wrought in face of the Royal Navy, supreme as it had never been before in its history of 1,000 years.

Too Few Ships Registered

Lloyd's Register shows that there are 2,000 fewer ships on the British register than there were 25 years ago. It may not again be possible to place a lien on any considerable number of neutral vessels, since most of such ships use oil fuel and not British coal.

In spite of the great volume of tonnage under the Allied flags, the Ministry of Shipping, in the crisis of the Great War, managed to carry on—and that with the utmost difficulty—only by recalling vessels from the outer seas and by requisitioning all the neutral tonnage that it could, by one means or another, bring under its control in its efforts to make good the losses at sea. Every berth in the shipyards on both sides of the Atlantic was occupied, and the work of building new ships proceeded at feverish pace.

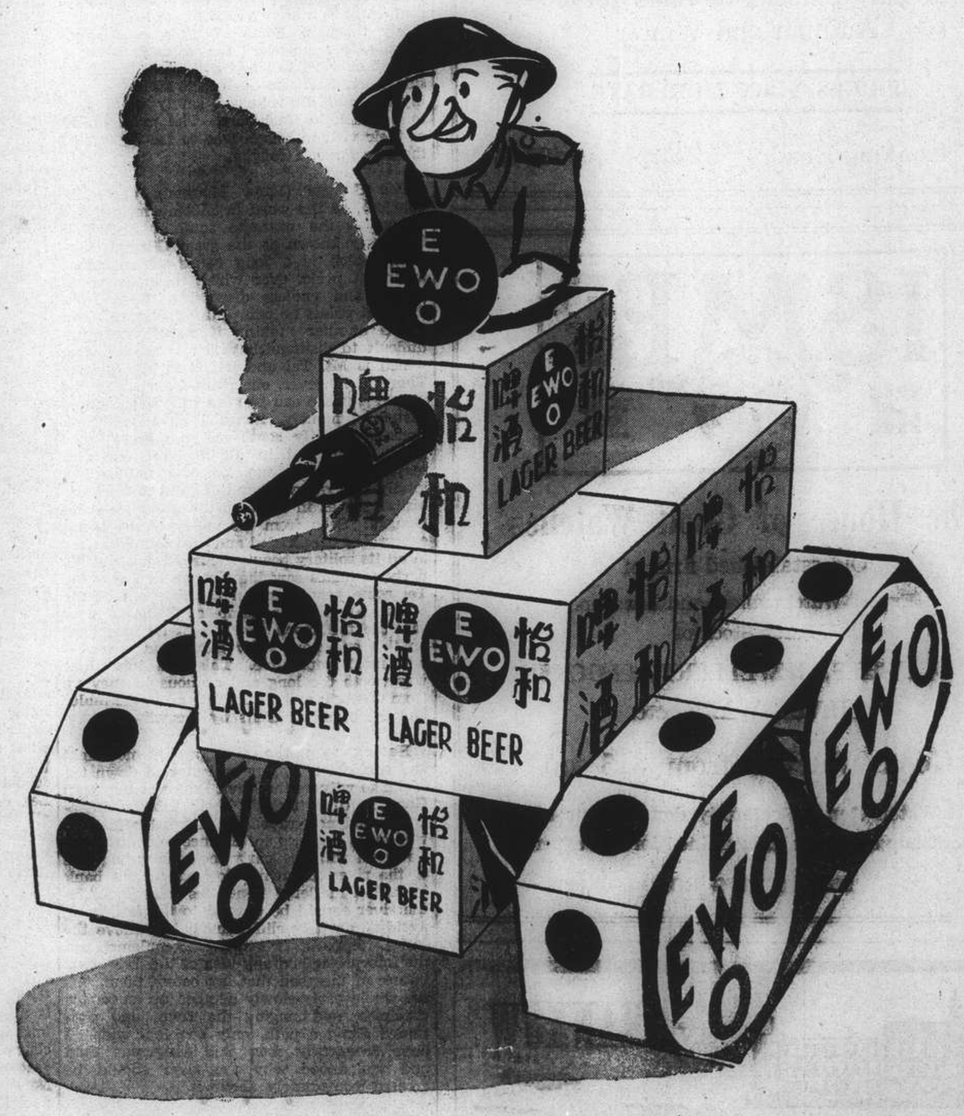
The Allies nevertheless came near to defeat—not because their naval strength was not as great as, or their armies less numerous and efficient than, those opposed to them—but because seaborne supplies could not be maintained owing to the lack of ships.

The decrease in the number of British ships is creating a serious war problem for the people of the British Isles as well as, less acutely for the peoples of the Dominions and Colonies. Under peace conditions traders gain the advantage of cheaper and quicker transport, since the bigger and swifter ship is more economical, but in war time each loss by gun, torpedo, or mine will be a more serious matter.

It is trle, on the one hand, that the number of targets presented to enemy attack is smaller, but each target is more conspicuous. It is a mater of relatively small consequence if a vessel of, say, 2,000 tons, even though fully loaded, is lost, but the sinking of a ship of 10,000 tons with her cargo may have grave consequences.

It is consequently a matter of gravest concern that the number of ships on the British Register has decreased by 2,000.

EWO BEER



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MARRIAGES

BROWN—MUSSEN.—On September 20, 1937, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. E. J. Ottewell, L.Th., MARY, daughter of Mr. J. M. Mussen, to OLIVER C. Brown. x2271

HAGEMANN-PFEIFER.—On July 24, 1937, at Manila, Miss FLORA PFEIFER, daughter of Mrs. B. Pfeifer of Shanghai, to MARSHALL NILES HAGEMANN, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Hagemann of Portland, Oregon. (Hongkong papers please copy.) x2214

CARD

On behalf of the family of my late fiancée, Mr. MAX JAKOBY, I wish to thank all friends for messages of sympathy and for the beautiful flowers sent during our recent sad bereavement.—Lydia Buchloh.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE LURE OF GONGGA

BY TIBETAN

A delightful fellow left the frontier late in July for the plains below. Mr. Homer Brown, editor of the West China "Missionary News," with Mrs. Brown and their daughter Muriel, arrived on the border on July 12, accompanied by the Misses Money, Stewart, and Hibbard. The former were teachers in the Canadian School for foreign children in Chengtu and are now on their way home to Canada. Miss Stewart spent a year in Darjeeling, teaching in one of the foreign schools there, and has seen something of northern India. Both ladies have finished their teaching engagements in West China and are hoping to settle down in Canada, one in British Columbia and the other in Ontario. Miss Muriel Brown and Miss Hibbard, are pupils in the Canadian School in Chengtu.

* * *

Leaving Tachienlu on July 16 they group ten days in Minya, over the Jedo Pass. No one in the party had ridden a mule, a donkey, or a horse for years, so when they mounted their animals outside the south gate some of their faces expressed a quiet and simple confidence in a kindly Providence to see them safely through. Some of their experiences included a "pop-over" the animal's head; a "slide" over its tail and a "shoot" across its side. Fortunately no-one of the six riders was injured and all returned safely quite glad to be back in Tachienlu. The main object of their visit to Minya was to see if possible the now famous Gongga.

* * *

The Gongga (Snow Mountain or White Glacier), as the word in Tibetan means, lies almost to the extreme south of what is familiarly known as the great Gongga complex, which is a long series of enormous mountain peaks over which there has been heated and endless discussion. Seen from different points no one peak appears to stand above another making it sometimes quite difficult to distinguish which is the Gongga, which is Mt. Tai and which is Mt. Sherap. There is, however, one point from which the great mountain can be seen with considerable certainty, namely, Zongzha or Inkwanchai. Looking slightly south-east the great snow giant stands out in all its grandeur and majesty. Seen from Zongzha nature has kindly shut every other thing out and let the visitor see as in a frame the great towering Gongga. Seen from the valley of the Lichu everything is excluded and the mountain rises in all its solitary beauty. Mr. Brown and his party of ladies saw the Gongga as I saw the Tai some years ago, on the fifteenth of the moon. From their camp at Zongzha they saw the full moon slowly cast its pale light on this enormous snow giant, and the sight was most impressive. This and this alone was worth the long and arduous journey up from Chengtu and all the falls from the mules and the other incidents by the way.

* * *

Having seen the Gongga by moonlight and sunlight the party now started down the Lichu to witness the Devil Dance at the Regu Gomba. Unfortunately their Tibetan interpreter had not travelled this road before, so was quite hazy as to distance and direction. To begin with the party took the wrong side of the river, following down the right bank instead of the left. Ten miles below Zongzha the river should be crossed to the left bank, avoiding an ugly cliff immediately above the Lichu. Apparently neither the mulemen nor the interpreter had any idea of the dangerous nature of the road that lay before them. So the whole party slowly climbed up on to this precipice, overhanging the river, and continued along a path, only one foot wide. I have frequently seen this dangerous road and understood why the river should be crossed immediately above it.

* * *

Mr. Brown's party now came to a full stop. Were the roads lower down the river in any way similar to the one just crossed? If so, the party was prepared to return to Zongzha and let the Devil Dance go. The return journey was made by the side of the river scrambling over rocks; the animals returning by the precipitous road above. A delightful day, however, was spent in visiting a lamasery away up the mountain side, from which a fine view of the Gongga Range was obtained; and the ladies enjoyed a bathe in the river. During this part of the journey, Dr. Best and his son Ted from Chengtu, and Mr. Evarts, a young graduate from Stanford University were with the party.

* * *

Dr. Best is connected with the large Canadian Hospital in the capital and teaches internal medicine to the students at the West China Union University. A busy man, the doctor is enjoying a few weeks among the high Tibetan mountains. His holiday, however, is very short as he, his family and Mr. Evarts soon returned to the hot steamy plains. Mr. Evarts is apparently enjoying an extensive holiday abroad after his strenuous years at Stanford. He has travelled through India, Assam and Burma and after his experience with Chinese inns, the Dak bungalows seemed palatial. He has also travelled in Sumatra and Borneo and came up by railway through Hunan from Canton. Leaving the railway in Hunan he travelled through Kwangsi and Kweichow to Chungking.

* * *

Mr. Austin Clements, who spent many years on the frontier, was one of the few men who seemed to enjoy dangerous cliffs. A terrible precipice, overhanging some yawning chasm, appeared to give him considerable natural enjoyment. He would sit quietly on the back of his pony and gape persistently into the dangerous depths below. I would sometimes travel behind and turn dizzy with fear.

* * *

The number of visitors to Tachienlu is increasing year by year and as they meet each other and compare notes they all come to the conclusion that the visit was well worth while. Mr. Brown was the first live editor we have had on the frontier. Kindly, genial and gracious, we found him a charming fellow interested tremendously in his "Missionary News," and he is doing all he can to further its cause and increase its circulation. Mr. Brown followed Dr. Joe Taylor, who followed Bishop Holden, who followed a long line of editors which included Mr. Jamie Stewart now of Edmonton, Canada.

The "News" is printed by the Canadian Mission Press, Chengtu, and was first issued around 1899. Its career has not always been through calm seas and its pages have witnessed both troubled seas and stormy weather. Its pages have been the battle ground of keen discussion where Methodist fought Presbyterian and like many other newspapers it has been blessed in its editors, who somehow, when the hot discussion ended made both sides happy and contented. I remember a discussion which took place more than 25 years ago. The point at issue was: Who was the first missionary in Batang; or who was the first missionary to occupy Batang; or who was the first lady missionary to reach and reside in Batang? The whole thing looks so simple yet the discussion which followed was very intricate and involved.

* * *

The incumbent is too philosophic, genial and kind to encourage or carry on any acrimonious discussion in the pages of the West China "Missionary News." He is seeking by other means to widen and increase its circulation and during the past year he introduced numerous innovations such as having each mission in West China make its contribution regarding the work it is seeking to carry on and its progress in different directions. Methodists, Baptists Episcopalians and Friends are all invited to take charge of a complete number of the paper and let the community in West China know something of their activities. It is quite an idea and is meeting with some success. But this genial editor is facing other difficulties, namely: How to encourage the missionary to discuss his ordinary day's work in an interesting way. This is indeed a difficult task both for the missionary and the editor. The life of an average station in West China can at times become very humdrum, and what after all is there to write about? If the mission runs a day school it starts about the same time every morning, namely, soon after daylight. If a schoolboy has a sore "tummy" the missionary may give him some worm medicine or a dose of castor oil. Some visitors call and the missionary explains his mission. The afternoon sees him on the streets with books. In the evening he preaches to a crowd in the street chapel. If in medical work he sees his patients; if in school work he teaches his school; if in evangelist work he travels round the villages; and what is there to write about in this? Much every way. And this is what Homer Brown is trying to get the young missionary to do, and to write all he has to say on a post card.

* * *

Over 200 copies of the "News" travel to America, Canada, Scotland and England, and this kind editor faces another problem: how can he make his paper interesting both to those on the field and to those at home? A recent issue contained over 80 pages of reading matter dealing with all kinds of questions. Miss Jean Stewart—at present up on the Tibetan border—supplies a page of Chungking news dealing with such names as Lieut-Cmdr. Ryder of the intelligence department of H.M. Navy; Lady Wood, wife of the noted musical conductor; and F. T. Smith, big game hunter. Olin Stockwell describes the new bishop in Szechuen, Dr. Ralph Ansel Ward of Nanking; Joe Taylor, a former editor, writes on Kapiolani and his visit to the great crater of Kilauea where dwelt the goddess Pele; Dan Dye reviews T. Torrance's book on China's first missionaries; Dr. Meuser gives some details on domestic liver extract; J. O. Fraser writes of the C.I.M. in Yunnan; B. B. Chapman writes on Chinese scouts; Dr. Roxy Lefforge describes religious education; John Kitchen sends a delightful letter from Cornwall; Paul Wright gives an experiment in living; Dryden Phelps tells what and what not to read in the study of psychology; Mrs. Salquist tells about her school for the blind and deaf; and Arnold Lea describes a modern rich young ruler—all this for a yearly subscription of $1.50, including postage. It seems impossible. The Editor begins the last number of 80 odd pages with a leader on what precedes poison gas.

* * *

I have only mentioned a few of the subjects and there are crowds of others, written by leaders in their way, describing different phases of life and work on the mission field. No one who wishes to keep abreast of what is taking place in West China can afford to miss the "News." Mr. Brown has a perfectly charming smile and manner and in his gracious hands the West China "Missionary News" will maintain its reputation while this genial editor sits in the chair. News from the other expeditions in the interior report all going well. Dr. Anderssen, the Swedish geologist, with Dr. Graham and Miss Dorf, is now at Daofu; while Dr. Agnew, Dr. Sharevitch, the Russian dentist, and Miss Jean Stewart were near Kanze. Supplies are a difficulty and potatoes and turnips are being sent in to the expeditions.

Wisdom from the "Weeklies"

Architectural Violations The new architecture violates every point of geometrical rhythm, observes "G.K.'s Weekly." You have columns supporting stuff either absurdly too light for them or absurdly too heavy. You have oblong apertures of every shape that brings repose—a proportion of height to breadth in the multiple of two or three satisfies. One hardly ever sees it attempted or even considered. Perhaps the most satisfactory proportion of all is the square root of two for length with a unit for breadth. It is a proportion found in most of the old mullioned windows. It was arrived at by taking the diameter of the square and there was no better pattern for domestic windows than that which you will find attempted or approximately reached in hundreds of old manor houses up and down England. The lower part of each division is an oblong of which the long side is the diameter of the square on the short side and above this oblong the top part of the window is a square. The old ogive satisfied because it was based on the equilateral triangle and circles of equal radii intersecting. The plain arch satisfied because it was based upon the circle. The ellipse also satisfied if it were a true ellipse, and when the Italians began to use it in the sixteenth century, they did well. But for such curves as we use to-day (we use them little, for we prefer the cheaper right-angle) we have no rule at all, neither instinctive nor mechanical.

* * *

17th Century Etiquette The love and esteem with which the people regard our present King and Queen is shown by their anxiety to see them whenever possible, and there is nothing more important than that this glamour of Royalty should be maintained in these democratic days. How painfully foolish, however, intimates "Horse and Hound," Court etiquette was early in the seventeenth century, is illustrated by the following, which appears in Meriel Buchanan's very interesting "Anne of Austria," and reveals how her father, Philip III of Spain, had his life sacrificed:—"The King had been slightly ailing for some time, and, the weather being cold, a brazier had been placed near his couch heated to such an extent that the King's face soon became scorched. With his usual patience and resignation, Philip made no complaint, but the Count de Porbos, seeing his discomfiture ventured to ask the Duc d'Alba to move the brazier a little further off. The Duke answered haughtily that it was not his business, and that the duty of moving the brazier appertained to the Duc d'Uzeda. Not daring to take any action himself, the Count de Porbos sent a valet to fetch the Duc d'Uzeda, but it was some time before the latter could be found, and by the time he arrived the King was nearly overcome by the heat, and his face had become so inflamed that erysipelas set in and a violent fever ensued, to which he succumbed on March 31." This was in 1621.

* * *

Stratoplane Flying If an aeroplane could be designed to make long flights at say 50,000 feet, suggests the "Spectator," it would in a number of respects be far better off than the aeroplane flying at the normal height of 5,000 to 10,000 feet. In the stratosphere there is little or no weather. The rarefied air blows steadily, often with high velocities, and by selecting a suitable level a favourable wind can often be found. Only the most tenuous clouds exist there, while fog and thunder are unknown. The heavenly bodies are always in sight, making navigation very easy. The air contains hardly any moisture and so condensation of ice on the wings is impossible. The density of the air ten and a half miles up, is only about one-tenth of its value at ground-level, and this means that resistance of the air to the passage of the aeroplane is greatly diminished; the aeroplane which could be propelled at 180 m.p.h. near ground level could, by the same power, be propelled at 550 m.p.h. in the stratosphere. To the "stratoplane" New York might be only five hours from London.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1877

We regret to learn the death of Captain Roskell, late of the P. & O. Co.'s steamship Hindustan. Captain Roskell was unwell when he left Shanghai, and had to give up command after leaving Hongkong. He died, and was buried, at Penang on September 3.

* * *

The Peking "Gazette" of the 19th instant contains a Decree expressing the Imperial regrets at the decease of Wang Tung-tsieh, Governor of Hupeh, and appointing Shao Heng-yu as his successor. This officer was allowed in March, 1875, to resign his office as Governor of Shensi on the ground of ill-health. He now re-enters the public service.

* * *

Telegrams were received yesterday, to the effect that the periodical biddings for Council Bills have been temporarily suspended in London; the motive, of course, being that money will have to be borrowed there to meet the cost of the Indian famine. There has been a considerable export of silver from Shanghai and Hongkong to India, in consequence. Silver is quoted 54¾.

THE WEATHER

The temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai, for 24 hours ending 7 p.m.

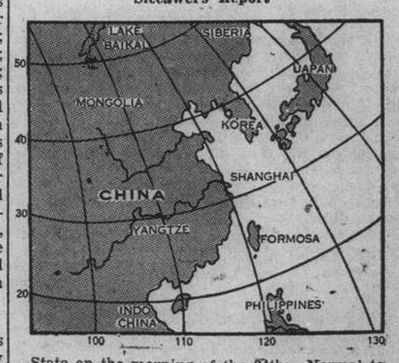
Yesterday	Min. 71.5	Max. 89.0
Same date, 1936	Min. 70.5	Max. 83.0

Rainfall .02

Siccawei Recording:—

Yesterday	Min. 70.5	Max. 90.7
Same date, 1936	Min. 66.7	Max. 81.7

Siccawei's Report



State on the morning of the 24th:—Normal to high and steady pressure over China, Korea and Japan. The typhoon is nearing the Bonin north-north-eastward. A depression over Kiangsi is advancing east-north-eastward. Easterly winds along the Coast. Rainy weather in the Lower Yangtze Valley. Cloudy and fine elsewhere in China.

State on the morning of the 25th:—Very damp and hot weather. South-south-easterly breezes. Pressure rather normal and unsteady.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cyclonic circulation with showers around Shantung, owing to the depression passing north-eastward. Cloudy weather getting cooler with south-westerly to north-westerly winds in the Mean and the Lower Yangtze Valley. Cloudy with variable breezes over the Eastern Sea and Formosa.—Siccawei Observatory.

In Parenthesis

He's So Bright, Too

VISITOR: "Your son is rather small for his age, isn't he?"

Proud Mother: "Oh, no; most boys of his age are overgrown, I think."

* * *

Up To The Neck

BORE — "I'm a born enthusiast. Whatever I undertake I throw myself into wholeheartedly."

Listener—"I wish you'd undertake to dig a deep hole."

* * *

Collective Security

LADY (to tramp)—Now go away or I'll call my husband.

Tramp—Oh, 'im! I know 'im. 'E's the little feller who told me yesterday to go away or he'd call his wife!"

* * *

Couldn't Be True

THE drunk halted in front of an enormous stuffed tarpon in a glass case. He stared at it for a minute or two in silence. Then he said: "The fella who caught—hic—that fish is a —hic—liar!"

* * *

The Bottle Is Still Missing

PASSENGER—"I left a bottle of Scotch in the train this morning."

Conductor—"Was it turned into the Lost and Found Department?"

Passenger—"No, but the fellow who found it was."

* * *

Stream-Lined

FIRST Aviator—"Ruth is a perfect streamlined girl."

Second Aviator—"What do you mean stream-lined?"

First Aviator—"No resistance, big boy, no resistance."

* * *

Splendid Isolation

IT was a dreamy day, and the two tramps sprawled in the sun.

"I'd like to have a nice pub in an out-of-the-way spot," said No. 1.

"You wouldn't get many customers," replied No. 2.

"Who the blazes wants customers?" retorted No. 1.

* * *

Parachutes Are Expensive

JONES, who used to be a railroad conductor, got a job on one of the big air liners. One day he met an old crony who asked him if his new job was much different from his old one. "Not much," was the reply, "except they won't let me throw a man off for not paying his fare."

* * *

No Neglect

THE traveller fondly embraced the barmaid at a provincial hotel.

"Honey," he whispered, "I love you very much."

"Oh yeah!" she said. "And how about the wife you've left at home?"

"Don't you worry about her," said the traveller "I love her, too."

* * *

Virtue of Action

"Moike!"

"What is it, Pat?"

"Supposin' I was to have a fit?"

"Yis."

"Would yez kneel down and put the bottle to me lips?"

"No. I would bring yez to yourself quicker standing up in front of yez and drinking it all meself."

* * *

Execution !

A YOUNG sailor saved his Admiral from drowning. The great man was full of gratitude and praise.

"And to-morrow," said the Admiral, "I shall thank you before all the men."

The sailor began to quake.

"'Strewth, sir, don't do that!" he pleaded. "They'll 'alf murder me."

* * *

Fine Contrast

A young woman was looking at some dresses in a large store.

She found one with lines that pleased her, but she was doubtful about the colour.

"I wonder if it will clash with this coat?" she said to the assistant.

"Absolutely, madam," the girl said. "I'm sure it would clash beautifully!"

* * *

"In Other Words"

THE following was the verdict by an Iowa jury in a suit against a railroad company:

"If the train had run as it should have run; if the bell had rung as it should have rung; if the whistle had blowed as it should have blew, both of which it did neither, the cow would not have been injured when she was killed."

* * *

A Golfing Parody

"I THINK that I shall never see a hazard rougher than a tree—a tree o'er which my ball must fly if on the green it is to lie; a tree which stands that green to guard, and makes the shot extremely hard; a tree whose leafy arms extend to kill the mashie shot I send; a tree that stands in silence there, while angry golfers rave and swear. Niblicks were made for fools like me, who cannot ever miss a tree."

* * *

Somewhat Tired Perhaps

DURING manœuvres the battalion was ordered to march forty miles. Having finished the march, the general rode up and said, "Men, there has been a mistake. I wanted you to march the forty miles in the other direction. If there is a man who thinks he can't do it, let him take three paces forward."

The whole battalion stepped forward, with the exception of a little man at the rear. The general rode up to him and said, "What's your name, my man?"

"Smith, sir,"

"You are a credit to the British Army. Out of all the whole battalion, you are the only one who wants to march the forty miles back."

"What!" said Smith. "Me walk back! I couldn't walk the three paces forward!"

* * *

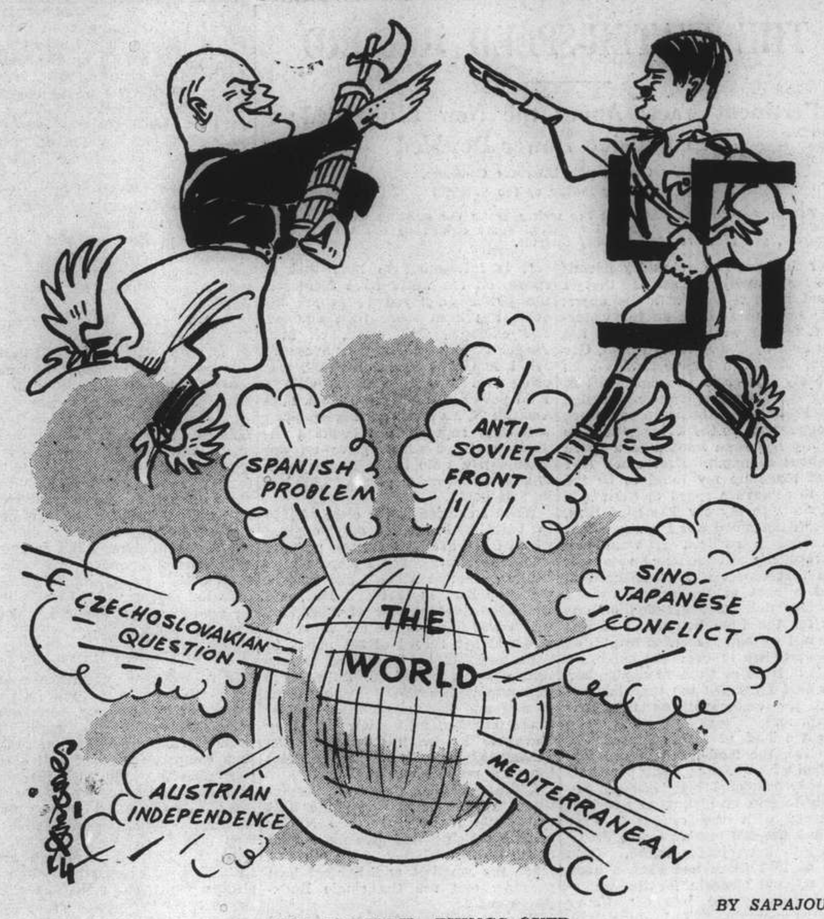
At the Old Game

THE master of the house rang the bell loud and long. When, after some delay, the butler appeared, the master demanded an explanation of the terrible din going on in the servants' quarters.

"I'm very sorry, sir," explained the butler. "It happens to be cook's birthday and we are celebrating. The game they are playing is rather a noisy one, I'm afraid, sir, consisting of all the men standing in a ring with one girl in the centre, blindfolded. This girl has to—er—kiss a man and guess his name by the kiss."

"Well, well," smiled the master, "That sounds a very interesting game. I wonder whether I might join in and give them a little surprise?"

"I'm sure we should be honoured for you to join us, sir," said the butler politely, "but I fear it will not be a surprise. You see, sir, your name has been mentioned six times already."



BY SAPAJOU

JUST TO TALK THINGS OVER

Military Letter

LONGER SERVICE IN THE ARMY

New Enlistment Regulations in Nature of an Experiment: China Trooping Dates

FROM OUR OWN MILITARY CORRESPONDENT

London, Aug. 25.

The Cardwell system has long resisted modern development and still holds the field with short service and one battalion at home supporting the one abroad. Mechanization struck the first blow at the system as one pattern of army is needed for European warfare and another for the hills of India and Colonial policing. The second blow was through our new commitments which entailed both battalions of some regiments being abroad at the same time. In 1938 there will be eight regiments so placed. This means longer service abroad and the idea was mooted of having a long service army abroad and a short service one at home. Mr. Hore-Belisha, the War Secretary, saw the value of this and struck the third blow by instituting more long service. Shortage of recruits guided him to this as short service had become unpopular in view of pensionable service in the Navy, the attractiveness of the Air Force, and high wages and the dole on civil life.

Reservists Rejoice

All men in the Army may, when their term expires, extend their service instead of going to the Reserve. Many are now doing so and each case of extension saves the raising of one recruit. No spectacular response could accrue from this as the dates when men's services expire are wide-spread and they have a long time to think about it. Something more was necessary and so the War Secretary determined to deplete the Reserve by allowing men to rejoin the Colours and go on for pension. Sections A and B were circularized, 88,000 men, and at the moment of writing 3,500 have replied favourably. Thus 3,500 recruits need not be raised. Of course recruiting will not be restricted but the number required is reduced. Enlistment took on a spurt and 1,500 men joined in August with the intention of going on for pension. So the long service man is there in some small bulk and if his numbers grow a decision will have to be taken on how to use him. Long service will mean fewer drafts and a depleted Reserve. Liability in the Reserve without joining the Colours is indicated, specially for craftsmen whose civil work would be continued in the Army on mobilization. The Supplementary Reserve is already trying this plan but on the old Militia basis of a long initial training. An extension of this Reserve would meet the depletion of the Army Reserve. The whole new plan needs careful study so I append below unabridged the War Office statement.

The Official Statement

The War Office makes the following announcement:—

His Majesty's Government have decided experimentally and for a limited period:—

To allow serving soldiers about to complete their first term of Colour service to extend their service: and to allow Section A and B reservists to rejoin the Colours.

Both classes of men will, on completion of twelve years' service, be eligible to re-engage to complete 21 years' service, so as to qualify for pension.

At present the most common form of enlistment is for seven years with the Colours and five on the Reserve. It is only in exceptional circumstances that a private soldier is allowed to extend his Colour service to qualify for pension. At present reservists are allowed to rejoin the Colours only in a very few exceptional cases.

The experiment will have two plain advantages:—

It will show the extent to which soldiers at present serving with the Colours or on the Reserve are desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity of adopting the Army as a career.

It will, to the extent to which the offer is accepted, increase the number of soldiers serving with the Colours.

Serving soldiers accepting this offer will extend their Colour service on the usual terms.

Reservists who rejoin the Colours will do so on the following terms:—

They will rejoin in the rank of gunner, sapper or private, at the rates of pay of that rank in force at the time of their transfer to the Army Reserve, including any increment of pay and proficiency pay to which they were then entitled.

Married men over 26 years of age will be paid marriage allowance and will also be eligible for a place on the Married Quarters Roll, but will have no claim for priority over existing applicants for vacancies.

They will be eligible under the normal rules at the end of their current engagement to re-engage to complete 21 years' service to quality for pension, including Reserve service, which, however, will not count in the assessment for pension.

They will receive on discharge from the Colours at the end of 21 years, pension appropriate to the length of their Colour service.

They will have the same privilege of continuing in the Service, after completing 21 years' service, as other soldiers.

The following conditions will also apply:—

They must be medically fit in accordance with the existing standard of their arm of the Service.

They must agree to complete with the Colours, their current engagement.

While every endeavour will be made to appoint reservists to the Corps of their choice, provided they have the necessary qualifications, it must be anticipated that in the first instance this in many cases will not be in the best interests of the Service. As the soldier must be posted where most needed those Corps and Regiments whose requirements are most pressing will receive preference, but every endeavour will be made to transfer men to the Corps or Regiment of their choice as soon as the situation permits.

They will be immediately available for service overseas if required.

It must be understood that the above offer, being in the nature of an experiment, will be open for a limited time only and the Government reserves to itself the right to terminate it at any moment, or to reject any individual application.

Individual invitations will be sent to all eligible reservists in the course of the next few days.

War Minister's Broadcast

Over the radio the War Minister added this:—The Government have decided on an experiment of far-reaching importance. It is this:—Soldiers of good character and efficiency about to complete their first term with the colours may extend their service and Section A and B reservists similarly may come back and rejoin the colours —in both cases with a view to qualifying for pension.

The Army, like the Navy will thus become, to the extent to which the offer now made is accepted, a career. A serving soldier or reservist accepting this offer, will after 21 years total service, generally at about 40 years of age, become eligible for a pension for life.

Consider the meaning of this offer:—

I am told that one of the chief anxieties of the serving soldier has been his inability to continue in the profession which he has mastered and likes. Under this offer his mind will be set at rest. He will know that the state will use his services normally till he has completed 21 years total service.

It is said that, as under the present system a soldier is bound to leave the Colours after a limited period, generally seven years, he cannot always find a job although he is a good soldier. Well, we are giving him a job in his own profession with a pension attached to it, and it will be a consolation to him to know that at the time of his discharge he will, while still in the prime of his life, have something coming in.

It is said that the soldier ought to get more for his service. Under this offer, we are now adding a pension to his pay.

So much for the soldier. What of his family? A mother will know that her boy in the Army will be storing up a pension which will aid him throughout his whole life. A wife will know that the breadwinner will always have a supplement to his earnings to help to maintain the household.

This experiment then puts the soldier on a firmer footing. Where is the trade that will guarantee a man pension while he is still in the prime of life, and is still able to supplement it?

This is an experiment which the Government is prepared to try and it is, therefore, open only for a limited time. The response which is made will go to show how far the serving soldier and the reservist—and it is their own views which will be reflected—desire to plan their future with greater certainty and confidence.

China Trooping Movement

The China trooping season begins on September 7, when the new motor ship of the British India line the Dunera leaves Southampton with Naval crews, Army drafts and R.A.F. drafts. Her schedule is:—

Leaves Southampton September	7
Leaves Colombo September	28
Arrives Singapore October	3
Arrives Hongkong October	8

She will return home on October 15, with relieved crews and Army and R.A.F. details and is due at Southampton on November 15.

The other motor ship the Delwara, is also on the China route and leaves Southampton on October 15, with the 1st Durham L.I. for Shanghai, arriving November 19. She will have on board the families of the 2nd Loyal Regiment for Singapore where they arrive on November 11, to await the battalion coming from Shanghai when the situation permits, on or after November 26. She will take the 1st R.U.R., now in Shanghai, to India in December.

On December 22, the Dunera again leaves home for China with Navy and Army drafts and on January 21, brings the 2nd Royal Scots from India to Hongkong, arriving February 4. On February 11, the 2nd R.W.F. will leave China for the Sudan, being due in Khartum on March 3. She carries details from China for home, arriving March 16.

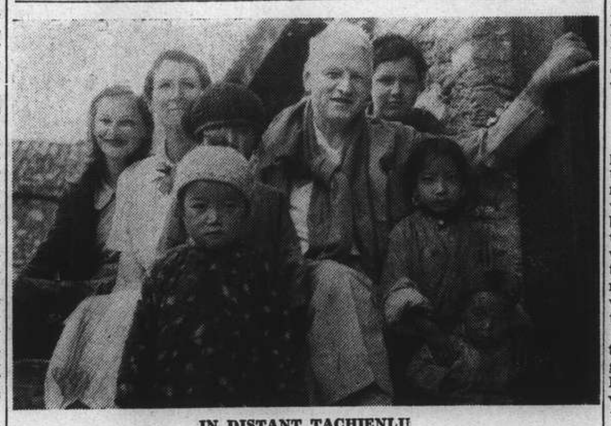
The Delwara leaves home on February 22, with crews and drafts, arrives Hongkong, March 26, and takes home reliefs on April 2. These arrangements are liable to alteration as circumstances direct.

Shanghai Defence

For the second time in ten years Shanghai has a defence force. It is asked here whether it is wise to station so many troops in Hongkong and so few in Shanghai. The authorities are quite sure that the use of Hongkong as a reinforcing base is correct. So now we have the Shanghai Infantry Brigade in being. The 2nd Royal Scots at Lahore are under normal relief orders for Hongkong just as the 1st Middlesex. The 1st D.L.I. is under orders for Shanghai as a normal movement.

On September 1, Maj.-Gen. Wavell assumed command in Palestine, where the remaining battalions of the 1st Division are to be withdrawn home and the 1938 garrison formed as follows:—

2nd Black Watch from Glasgow
2nd Royal West Kent from Shorncliffe
1st Border from Catterick
1st Royal Scots from Catterick
2nd Royal Ulster Rifles from Catterick
1st Green Howards from Portland



IN DISTANT TACHIENLU

Mr. Homer Brown, his wife and daughter with a number of Tibetan children. On the opposite page, "Tibetan" deals at length with Editor Brown and the West China "Missionary News."

CONDITIONS ROUND OLD CAPITAL

Marist Fathers Kidnapped Near Peiping

SIX HELD FOR RANSOM OF $50,000

BY W. LEWISOHN

Peiping, Sept. 7.

The situation in Peiping resembles in many respects that at Mukden in September 1931, and quite specially in the sudden growth of banditry. The country round Peiping which was formerly the one and only part of China that always had been free from bandits, even in the worst days of the civil wars, is now in a serious state of anarchy, with bands of freebooters, of every political colouring and aim, roaming about the countryside.

These bands range from the followers of the ill-famed Liu Kuei-tang who, if not perhaps acting under the direct orders of the Japanese, seem, at any rate, to be on perfectly friendly terms with them, to so-called "Patriotic Bands",—similar to the "volunteers" in Manchoukuo,—whose professed aim is to carry on guerilla warfare against the Japanese, though they are not above doing a little looting and kidnapping by the way.

The Japanese invasion is, however, directly responsible for this sudden outbreak of banditry. Many of the bands consist of disbanded Chinese soldiery or Paoantui, while the commandeering of labour, transport and their stocks of grain has caused considerable unrest among the peasantry. But the main cause is undoubtedly due to the complete disarming of the country police and gendarmerie. To this step the Japanese were led by their disastrous experience with the Paoantui of East Hopei and the massacre at Tungchow.

Marist Seminary Raided

At the foot of some hills about two miles north of the Summer Palace, about eight miles outside Peiping lies the large two-storeyed building of the Marist Brothers' seminary, where students are trained for educational work. Near the top of these hills lies another building, a kind of summer retreat, called "La Cuvette." At this seminary were assembled at the end of August 13, Marist brothers and other priests of different nationalities—some of the latter were merely on a visit—together with the students and many hundreds of Chinese refugees.

Early on August 30 the seminary was raided by a band of irregulars numbering about 200 who formed part of a larger group of over 1,000. Irregulars is the best word for them, seeing that they were a very nondescript crowd in every respect. Some wore complete uniform, some part of a uniform, others a military cap, and others were in ordinary plain clothes; they were armed with every possible kind of weapon including rifles, mauser pistols and swords—some were not armed at all.

They were composed too of entirely different types; students who had joined up solely for patriotic reasons to carry on guerilla war against the Japanese, of whom the leader of the band was one; the others were escaped prisoners from a gaol that had been opened by escaping Paoantui near Peiping, disbanded militia and police, and even professional bandits. To the last class belonged the second in command who was responsible for the kidnapping of the priests and the cruelties practised on the Chinese refugees—though not on the foreigners—in the efforts to extract money from them.

Many of the students could talk English and were well-disposed towards their foreign captives. Indeed, their original idea in raiding the seminary was the hope of finding arms, munitions and money there and of obtaining further recruits from among the students of the seminary. But the professional brigand element was too strong, and it was they who looted the refugees and insisted on carrying off the foreigners, in order to hold them for ransom.

Retreat to the Hills

When the bandits first raided the place one of the foreign brothers, in the course of the excitement, and more by mistake than of set purpose, was shot in the groin by one of the bandits. Except for this they had not to complain of any bad treatment and were not even tied together, as were the Chinese captives, who were carried off as being suspected of being wealthy persons. Driving before them ten foreigners and about 100 Chinese captives the bandits climbed the hill to the retreat at the top for greater safety. Three brothers were left behind; the wounded man, one very old and frail brother, and one very stout brother who, it was obvious, would be unable to keep up with them. About noon hearing firing in the distance the brigands took alarm and descended the hill with their prisoners on the north side to a village where they stayed the night.

On the following day, in pouring rain, the party proceeded north across the plain to the village of Sanhsingchuang which became their headquarters. The foreign captives were lodged all together at night in one room and provided with any food that was available. Except for getting a thorough soaking and having to sleep on the crowded kang the missionaries did not have to suffer any very serious hardships. About five days later four of the brothers were released, for no apparent reason; and the band moved on north with the six remaining ones (French, Netherlands, Spanish, Hungarian, Czechoslovakian and German—which gives some idea of the international composition of the "bag"). Demands for ransom had been sent in to the Marist Mission in Peiping which started at $1,500,000 but has since been reduced to a modest $50,000.

Peiping Conditions None Too Good

In Peiping itself conditions are none too good either. Trade is not showing any signs of recovery and the shopkeepers remain very nervous. A large number of the bigger shops have not re-opened at all, while all shops, without exception, put up their shutters and close up as soon as dusk falls. The ostensible reason for this is that they are afraid of holdups and robber under arms, as the police are unarmed, but the real reason undoubtedly is that they are afraid of the Japanese soldiery.

The discipline of the Japanese troops who are garrisoning or passing through the city has been very good so far, as long as they are under the eyes of their officers. But there have been many cases which have been witnessed by foreign observers where individual soldiers have entered shops and demanded cash or carried off articles which had been produced for their inspection without paying for them. And as the Japanese soldiers go about with rifles, even when "shopping," the shopkeepers naturally do not dare to make a fuss.

That the Japanese military authorities are well aware of this petty pilfering by their men is clear from their proclamation calling on the injured parties to report such cases immediately so that they can be investigated and the delinquents punished. But it is obvious that such proclamations have little practical value, as nobody is going to draw attention to himself and expose himself to future reprisals by reporting such thefts, and the sufferer will prefer to pocket the comparatively slight loss, rather than risk more serious damage later on.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN CANTON

People Subscribing to the $500,000,000 War Loan

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Sept. 15.

Among the Shameen residents, there is a feeling of security which may be more mythical than real. The Secretary of the Municipal Council, British Concession, has by formal notification urged that when there is an air raid everyone go to one of the shelters provided. Women and children, as well as men, have been too prone to go up onto the roofs of houses and to move round in the streets, "thereby increasing the work and anxiety of the Police."

Diagonally across the Pearl River from the Shameen is a stretch of filled-in land, a level and open tract, and it has been rumoured that this will become a military airport. Junks have been compelled to move from their docks along the Bund to moor alongside the Honam embankment in close proximity to this open space, and all this constitutes a menace to the little island settlement, the residential and business area for the bulk of the foreign population of Canton.

Ushered in by the short-range big gun engagement between cruisers and destroyers of a Japanese naval flotilla and the land batteries near the mouth of the Pearl River, and several air raids and warship attacks on Swatow and Swabue, the Japanese blockade has spread to the South China coast. This commission of acts of warfare without actually declaring war is involving Japan in difficulties with neutral powers.

There was the stopping of the Canton-Hongkong ss. Taishan and the seizure of two launches of the Maritime Customs attached to the Kowloon station. It will be the Chinese contention that in both instances the vessels were in Hongkong territorial waters. No matter whether or not the claim can be proven, one fact is indisputable: the Japanese naval squadron that is operating in the delta region of the Pearl River on its way to attack the land batteries at Chihwan passed through British waters. Had the Taishan not turned back to Canton both times she was forced to heave to she would have been boarded, for it appears that she was suspected of carrying munitions to be delivered in Canton.

China Coast Prepared

All along the seaboard China has big guns mounted. Watchers are on duty day and night along the coast too, so that a strong force can be rushed to any spot where the Japanese are bent on landing, and no hostile aeroplanes can fly over Chinese territory without being detected the moment they approach land.

Kwangtung's share of the $500,000,000 war loan is one-tenth. Bonds have not been sent to Canton, yet every bank is selling bonds, giving temporary receipts which can be exchanged for war bonds when they do come. In one week over $6,000,000 has been invested in national defence by the people of this one province, and selling continues brisk, even though the people must make great sacrifices.

In any country village the peasants seem so poverty-stricken that it would appear to be futile to seek money among them. What is not generally known is that every village has a community fund which may have come down from the ancestor who was its founder, or which may have by degrees been raised by contributions of the villagers. Now half of the communal savings may be brought out and expended in the purchase of war bonds.

O. I. C. OPEN

In order to render an essential service to our patients in the S.V.C., S.M.P. and Shanghai Defence Force The O.I.C. is open to-day and will continue to serve as usual from 10—12 a.m. daily and as long as possible.

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"North-China Daily News" Sunday Supplement

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION

The Series for best "Animal Study" will close October 10

CASH PRIZES OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH

will be distributed as follows:

$25 for the best "Animal Study" received between October 1 and October 10.
$25 for the best "Study of Chinese Life" received between October 11 and October 21.
$25 for the best "Action Photograph of Sports" received between October 22 and Nov. 1.
$25 for the best "Interior Scene" received between November 2 and November 12.
$25 for the best "Holiday Photograph" received between November 13 and November 23.
$25 for the best "News Photograph" received between November 24 and December 4.

Readers will remember that the "North-China Daily News" ran a similar competition last year, which, judging by the number of entries received, was very popular, and also proved that Shanghai was not lacking in amateur photographers of ability and imagination. This year's competition is different in that the entries have been divided up into groups, which it is thought will make the award of prizes more satisfactory and will also add interest to the competition.

Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish, and for all or any of the six groups. Each entry, however, must be attached to the entry form, which will be found at the foot of the Competition advertisement which will be published every day in the "North-China Daily News" during the period of the competition.

This is the ideal season of the year for photographers; you are competing with amateurs; and there is no entrance fee. So keep your camera loaded and remember that there are thousands of pictures ready to hand in the streets, in the country, at the seashore, and indoors.

The prize winners will be announced in the Sunday issue of the "North-China Daily News" following the closing date of each series.

RULES

1. A prize of $25 will be paid to the amateur sending in the best photograph of each series.
2. Photographs must be taken by the competitor, who must be an amateur, and must not have previously appeared in any other publication.
3. Photographs may be of any size not smaller than 8 square inches and must be unmounted. They may be developed, printed and enlarged by a professional photographer, but must not be touched up, double printed, or otherwise manipulated.
4. Any number may be sent in any one fortnight or every fortnight. The entry form at the foot of the advertisement must be filled in and *must accompany each photograph submitted.* Name or *nom de plume* must be written in pencil on the back of the photograph.
5. The "North-China Daily News" has the right of printing any or every photograph sent in for competition, whether a prize winner or not. No photographs will be returned.
6. The decision of the "North-China Daily News" must be accepted as final. No member of its staff is allowed to compete.
7. Entries must be addressed **Photograph Competition, North-China Daily News, 17 The Bund.**

GLOSSY PRINTS ARE PREFERABLE BUT THERE IS NO RESTRICTION AS TO PAPER OR PRINTING.

Every photograph sent in must have a separate entry form attached to it.

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION ENTRY FORM

To Photograph Competition, "North-China Daily News," 17 The Bund, Shanghai.

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Address ..... Where taken .....
..... Camera used .....
Nom de plume for publication if preferred .....

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FROM DAY TO DAY

A COPY of the August-September number of "The Miscellany," a digest of the world's best thought and humour, has been received.

MR. George Neugebauer, well known local jockey, is lying seriously ill in the Paulun Hospital, the result of the serious riding accident he had several years ago.

DISPUTES over the payments of rentals between landlords and tenants of houses in the International Settlement have assumed serious proportions, according to a Chinese report which says that several cases of friction have occurred daily. The Civic Association of the First Special District is understood to have issued an appeal to the landlords not to press the issue too far.

THE Remembrance Day appeal last year for Earl Haig's Fund once again produced a record total £544,301. This exceeded the previous record of 1935 by £16,999 and the total collected by the first appeal in 1921 by £438,301. These figures are given in the "Poppy Day" Report for 1936. The gross revenue which the British Legion has now derived from the sale of poppies, the Report States, has now reached £6,501,190. The amount collected in Scotland, which has a self-governing body of the British Legion, was £62,724, as compared with £63,700 in the previous year. Nearly 400 badly disabled ex-Service-men were kept in regular employment in the Poppy Factory, an increase of over 20 on last year.

GENERAL Tang Shih-chuan, Commander of the 21st Army in Szechuen, has turned over his house, which is located at Tungshengchieh in Chengtu, to the Government and offered his active service at the front, says a dispatch to the "Lih Pao" The house is valued at several tens of thousands of dollars.

FOLLOWING the example of the Japanese Government in augmenting its air arm, the National Government has announced the regulations for the recruitment of personnel in the Chinese air force, according to which all able-bodied young men between 18 and 22 years of age and possessing higher middle school diplomas may apply for entrance examinations.

PRINCE Pan-teh-kung-cha-pu, head of the Szetzewang Banner and Garrison Commander of the second Mongolian frontier district, has sent a telegram to the Military Affairs Commission, paying tribute to General Chiang Kai-shek and the national troops at the front and pledging the full support of his army, states a dispatch to the Chinese press.

MR. Fang Chih, Inspector-General of the Central Publicity Corps, together with the leader of the second corps, Mr. Fu Chi-hsueh, and 11 members, arrived in Soochow recently, says a report to the Chinese press. Mr. Fang, who called a meeting of publicity workers in the city shortly after his arrival, will proceed to other districts on a similar mission.

DR. C. T. WANG IN WASHINGTON

Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, seen with Miss Yoeh E. Wang and Miss An-fu Wang, his charming daughters, as they entered the Soviet Embassy to attend the party given in honour of the Soviet fliers who flew from Moscow to the United States, via the North Pole.

CHINESE APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Local Organization Asks Condemnation of Japan

BOMBING OF CIVILIANS DENOUNCED

Nanking, Sept. 24.

The Chinese League of Nations Union appealed to the world yesterday in a statement asking for the condemnation of Japan and for speedy measures to curb her unlawful invasion of China. The appeal reads as follows:

"The Japanese militarists, encountering China's determined resistance, are obviously throwing aside all international treaties and obligations and are resorting to most abortive means of warfare in an attempt to force a ruthless and early victory.

"Beginning from September 19, great numbers of Japanese aeroplanes bombed, indiscriminately and continuously, practically all important important cities, including the capital which resulted in heavy destruction of innocent lives and property of no military value.

"Another instance of illegal action on the part of the Japanese was shown in the warning handed by them to all foreign diplomatic representatives to leave the capital of the country to which they are accredited. These diplomatic representatives rightly refused to accede to the warning.

Tanaka Memorial Cited

"It must be realized that Japan's present aggression is only the continuation of her so-called Continental Policy as outlined in the Tanaka Memorial. If, therefore, no effective check is put on her acts of aggression, world peace will be seriously jeopardized. It is already a threat and danger to order and stability in the Orient, which will have far-reaching consequences on all parts of the world, besides endangering the liberty and independence of China.

"We appeal, therefore, to civilized peoples of the world to condemn Japan as an aggressor for her undeclared war on China, with all atrocities to innocent civilians and non-combatants, for her ruthless and deliberate destruction of educational and cultural institutions, and for her large scale damage to millions of dollars worth of property, Chinese and foreign.

"We appeal to you also to urge and work for speedy and effective measures to curb the unlawful invasion and violation of China's sovereign rights and territory; we further appeal to you for material assistance to alleviate the sufferings of thousands of innocent victims, wounded, ill and rendered homeless through the atrocities of the aggressor."—Central News.

RUSSIA IS ONLY BENEFICIARY

"Peking & Tientsin Times" View of Hostilities

Tientsin, Sept. 23.

Under the caption, "From Conflict to Catastrophe," the "Peking & Tientsin Times" reviews the results of the past two months of war.

The war in China had developed into a struggle for the existence of Japan with a simultaneous damaging of European business, the paper says. The main sufferers were in sequence China, Japan, Britain and the United States. Japanese commercial losses had to be estimated at $5,000,000 daily. The formerly flourishing Japanese trade in the Yangtze valley had become defunct.

Losses of American fire insurance companies amounted so far to $500,000,000. Millions of refugees were lying on the streets in the war zone.

If Russia intervened the Japanese cities would be threatened by the same fate as Canton, Shanghai and Nanking. The hope for a speedy end of the war was as fallacious as in 1914.

The Chinese Government apparatus could be destroyed but not the army command which was ruling China to-day and could establish its headquarters in the smallest village.

The only beneficiary of the war was Russia. A compromise solution was therefore in the interest of the entire world, the paper concludes.—Trans-Ocean.

U.S. LEADER DECRIES JAPAN'S ACTION

Dr. Murray Butler Attacks Dictatorships

NEUTRALITY DEEMED IMMORALITY

New York, Sept. 22.

A severe attack on dictatorships was delivered here to-day by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who paid special attention to the "military dictatorship of Japan" and the present activities of the Japanese forces in China.

Viewing conditions throughout the world, Dr. Butler concluded that "the world is facing the gravest crisis in more than a thousand years."

Addressing Columbia students on the occasion of the annual opening of the University, Dr. Butler rebuked Japan, Germany and Italy which he regarded as more threatening to the peace of the world than the present dictatorship in the Soviet Union.

"In comparison with the actively thought-out dictatorships of Japan, Germany and Italy," the noted peace advocate declared, "dictatorship in the Soviet Union is far less threatening. The attempts of dictators to extend their authority over other peoples must be met face to face by free people.

"Neutrality is Immorality"

"There is no other way in which the paradox of despotism can be terminated. In such a contest, neutrality would mean immorality."

Japan's present military campaign in China is in violation of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Paris Pact, Dr. Butler stated.

"The chief enemy of democratic institutions," he added, "..are the three military dictatorships of Japan, Germany and Italy. Wholly unprovoked, the carefully planned attack on China by the Japanese Army and Navy has everything characteristic of these dictatorships. The possibility of such an attack on China by the Japanese Government, under the control of a military dictatorship, was pointed out by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in his recent public statement."

Dr. Butler, describing the presentation of the Tanaka Memorial to the Japanese Emperor a decade ago said, "It is an amazing memorial, outlining complete Japanese plans to conquer China and neighbouring nations....It even suggested the possibility of a war arising between Japan and the United States."

"There are those," Dr. Butler added, "who say the Tanaka Memorial was a hoax of Chinese origin. If so, the author is to be congratulated on having so quickly achieved eminence as a major prophet."—United Press.

SERVICE RESUMING AT WESTMINSTER

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 23.

The Archdeacon of Westminster, Canon Donaldson, announces that the Abbey will be opened for public service on Sunday. He gives unstinted praise to the workmen who, in erecting and demolishing Coronation fittings, have left the fabric untouched, without even screw marks.—Reuter.

BOXER BOARD SUBSCRIBES TO LIBERTY BONDS

Nanking, Sept. 24.

The Sino-British Board of Trustees in charge of the Boxer Indemnity has decided to subscribe to $300,000 of the Liberty Bonds.—Central News.

FROM A CLUBMAN'S CHAIR

King's Mansion For Club? Short and Tall Stories: Too Many Unions: Little Books go a Long Way

BY CHARLES MARTIN

A London club may soon be able to announce an interesting change of address. The new premises, in the heart of fashionable London, were until recently the home of Royalty.

Ever since the abdication Londoners have speculated on the future of No. 145, Piccadilly, where the King, then Duke of York, lived until his accession. Estate dealers have mentally surveyed the property with a view to its conversion into modern luxury flats and have eagerly awaited news of No. 145, being placed on the market.

The King, however, has not yet decided what to do with his former residence, but if, as seems likely, His Majesty finds he has no further use for the Piccadilly mansion, then the more probable fate is its acquisition by one of the big clubs.

Long And Short Of It

Another soldier has absconded because of his small stature. The first, a private in the Prince of Wales's Volunteers, found his lack of inches a handicap when on manœuvres. He developed an inferiority complex and disappeared.

The second, serving in the Royal Tank Corps, was subjected to so much ragging that it was not long before an inferiority complex got him also in its grip. He has just been court-martialled for being absent without leave.

Many of the great have been small—Gordon, Nelson, Wesley, Beethoven, and lots more. Short people, unconsoled by this fact, may be cheered to hear the opinion of Mr. Eustace Miles, a physical culture expert, who claims that short men live longer, being better developed and invariably healthier than their lankier brethren. Five feet nine is the ideal height for men, he considers. This height was not exceeded by any of the world's famous strong men—Sandow, Hackenschmidt, Samson and the rest. By an extraordinary coincidence Mr. Miles is five feet nine.

If contemplation of the vast numbers of small people who have achieved greatness fails to remove that burden of inferiority, and if the prospects of a longer, healthier life do not compensate for that less exalted point of view, then perhaps the short of stature will see new hope in the latest news from Washington.

Science has a New Deal in store for those who think they have been handed a raw deal by Nature in this matter of height. A Carnegie Institute scientist asserts successfully to have stimulated growth in animals by the injection of hormones. It will be the turn of human beings next. Little Man, What Now?

Re-naming London Streets

Hundreds of London streets are being re-named by the County Council in their long-needed campaign to eliminate duplication. These cause confusion and delay in the delivery of letters. To quote one example, there were eight Union Roads in London and 43 thoroughfares having Union as part of their name.

Another reason for the wholesale re-naming, which has produced an inevitable crop of grumbles, is the danger of delay in cases of fire or street accident.

Ingenuity and historical knowledge have been displayed in some of the changes. Parliament Street, Southwark, changes to Speech Street. Roundtable Road, (a local suggestion), was rejected as an alternative to Arthur Street, Camberwell, but Camelot Street was accepted. Union Road, Dulwich, has become Hunt's Ship Road because it is believed to be the very road along which the hunt used to travel when there was hunting at Dulwich.

Penguins for the Pocket

Superior people prophesied disillusionment and financial disaster for Allen Lane when he let loose his first flock of sixpenny "Penguins" just over two years ago. Instead, over 8,000,000 copies of these little books have been sold. Good books in paper-covered editions, handy in size and absurdly low in price, the Penguins appealed to public taste from the beginning, and public appetite seems to be growing. Other publishers have been quick to follow in the wake of the pioneer.

Booksellers' normal hours of business appear to be insufficient to cope with the demand. A new feature of London's night life (and day life as well) is the slot machine in Charing Cross Road which caters for the Penguin reader who cannot wait until morning to satisfy his literary hunger. The popular little books are arranged in numbered compartments and are delivered to buyers who insert their sixpences and press the appropriate buttons.

The success of the Pelicans, entirely non-fiction, is also noteworthy. Since their introduction in May of this year over half a million have been sold.

Colour for Men

Dress clothes for men, M. Andre de Fouquieres told the French Tailors' Society, will soon be blue, grey, brown and even green. This reminds me that in the Men's Dress Reform Party Coronation Competition, from which British tailors held aloof, the second prize was won by an evening costume of dark blue chiffon velvet jacket and trousers, light blue silk shirt and dark blue cummerbund.

Reports of banquets, it seems, will one day read like this:

The Mayor, resplendent in a suit of emerald green, with a canary coloured shirt, took the chair and introduced the chief speaker, Mr. Blank, whose nigger brown suit and shirt of a delicate pastel shade afforded an interesting contrast to the garb of his Worship.

Perhaps the women, finding competition with the men too much of a strain, will complete the reversal of the present order of things by wearing only black and white.

This advocate of coloured clothes for men also has ideas about umbrellas. Gamps will go gay, even more so than the men's dress clothes. Bright colours are indicated, particularly reds and yellows.

Cinema Helps Sportsmen

Not only educational authorities are making increasing use of the cinema. Sportsmen as well as schoolboys are learning much by going to the "pictures."

The film of the Louis-Braddock fight, for instance, was closely studied by Tommy Farr. Then there is a big demand by rowing coaches in Australia and other parts of the Empire for films of English eights at practice. Last year's Oxford President, J. S. Lewes, who incidentally, is an Australian, is an enthusiastic cameraman and believes in the value of such films in the rowing man's training.

Fred Perry, after turning professional, made a series of films, the first of which is called "Tennis Tactics." Mostly in slow motion, this admirably illustrates the fine points of the ex-champion's technique and court strategy. These films should prove invaluable to tennis players, both beginners and the more experienced.

Perry himself has learnt from his own films. He could tell very little about his footwork until it was revealed to him by the cinema. He did not know that he could hit targets or sound motor horns with a tennis ball struck by a racket until the producer asked him to perform these feats before the camera.

ANGLO-U.S. COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS

Washington, Sept. 23.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, disclosed to-day that he is soon commencing formal conversations with Britain relative to the possible formulation of a reciprocal agreement to tax alien investments. A large portion of the $8 milliards of foreign investments in the United States are generally ascribed to British funds.—United Press.

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THE WATER-SPEED RECORD

Pertinent Facts About the New Blue Bird: Propulsion Power Doubled

BY CAPTAIN SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL
(Motoring Editor of the "Field")

Telegraphic advices state that the writer broke the existing world's record, by attaining a speed of nearly 130 m.p.h. Some details of the wonder boat, therefore, are of more than passing interest.

For the past few years my friends have repeatedly suggested that I should build a boat with the object of making an attempt on the water-speed record which for so long has been held by the American pilot, Gar Wood. Although I have always been intensely interested in small craft of every description and have owned a number of speed boats in my time, my experience on the water until quite recently has been limited to a speed of about 40 m.p.h. Ever since 1931 I had made up my mind to be the first to achieve a speed of 300 m.p.h. on land with my car The Blue Bird, and so determined was I to reach that goal that I realized it would be diverting my attention and resources from that object if I commenced to build a boat at the same time. I therefore put the suggestion on one side for the time being and it was not until we had succeeded in putting the record up to over 300 m.p.h. on the Salt Beds at Utah in September, 1935, that I decided the time had arrived for embarking on this new enterprise.

As we had at last achieved our objective, the land-speed record was finished with as far as I was personally concerned, as I had promised my family to give up making any further attempts with the car if I ever reached the 300 mark. I was determined to keep that promise. From 1930 to 1932 there had been a keen international struggle for the water-speed record; the late Sir Henry Segrave averaging 98.76 in June, 1930, on Lake Windermere. Misfortune overtook Segrave's boat when he was attempting to put the record up still higher and this gallant sportsman and one of his mechanics lost their lives. In March, 1930, Gar Wood regained the record for America with a speed of 102.25 m.p.h. In April, 1931, Kay Don piloting Segrave's old boat which had subsequently been repaired achieved a speed of 103.49 m.p.h. at Buenos Aires and in July that same year raised the speed still further to 110.28 m.p.h. at Lake Garda in Italy.

Record of Five Years' Standing

Gar Wood early in February of the following year once more took the record with a speed of 111.71 m.p.h., but the challenge did not remain unanswered for long as at Loch Lomond in July of the same year Kay Don with an entirely new boat broke the record by a large margin, namely, achieving 119.81 m.p.h. Gar Wood also built a new boat which he called Miss America X, and at Miami, in October, 1932, regained world's honours with a speed of 124.86 m.p.h.

It is interesting to note that as speeds on the water have increased, the power employed to propel the boats has been more than doubled. For example, Gar Wood, on Miss America IX, when he averaged 111.71 m.p.h. at Miami in 1932, was using two Packard engines with a total power of about 2,400 b.h.p. Miss America X, his latest craft is equipped with four supercharged Packard engines, each of which gives off approximately 1,850 b.h.p., so he has a total power at his disposal of 7,400 h.p. in that boat.

When I decided at the close of 1935 to build a boat, the only engines which I had available for this purpose were two super-charged Napier Lion 1,450 h.p. motors which I had used in the Blue Bird in 1931 and 1932, and one Rolls-Royce motor of 2,350 h.p., which was fitted to the car when she achieved her record of 301 m.p.h. in September, 1935. I realized it was useless approaching the Rolls-Royce Company with a view to asking them to sell me another of their special racing engines, as I knew that they were no longer interested in the waterspeed record, in point of fact the very reverse was the case.

I, therefore, had only two alternatives, the one being to build a boat and equip it with the two Napier engines which would give me a total power of 2,900 b.h.p., and the other to build the smallest and lightest boat possible, and use the single Rolls-Royce engine.

Now, it is interesting to note that although this special Rolls-Royce engine gives off something like 2,750 h.p. when fitted to a racing aeroplane, and up to 2,450 h.p. in a racing car, there is only approximately 2,000 h.p. available when that same engine is fitted to a boat travelling at about 120 m.p.h. The reason for the falling-off in power is due to the forced induction, which increased enormously at ultra high speeds, the wind pressure at over 400 m.p.h., being so much greater than at 300 m.p.h., and as wind resistance increased with the square of the speed, this fact will be readily understood.

Single Engine Selected

If I had chosen to use the two Napier engines, I should have employed two propellers and two gearboxes and, apart from the extra weight which this would have entailed, we should also have had to contend with the enormous drag set up by the two propellers. I therefore came to the conclusion that it would be better to have a very light boat built and use a single screw, as I imagined that a really good power to weight ratio would be just as effective with a boat on the water as it is with a car on the land, and with this object in view we decided to go ahead with our plans. Although work on this new craft was commenced during the early spring of 1936, the boat was not completed until the middle of June this year, due to the Government's rearmament programme which delayed considerably the making of essential parts.

The Blue Bird, as she has been christened, is only 21ft. long on the water line, not much longer in fact than a big dinghy; her beam, however, is 9ft. 6in. and her total weight is under 45cwt. When it is realized that the engine alone turns the scale at 17,000lb., and on top of this there is the gearbox and shafting, it means that the hull itself is very light. Directly the boat was finished last June we took her up to Loch Lomond to carry out preliminary trials, but due to abnormally bad weather, we were only able to make two runs during the whole time we were up there. On the first run we reached a speed of about 70 m.p.h., and on the second a maximum of 90 m.p.h. At this speed the engine was only partly extended and did not exceed 2,300 r.p.m. As its maximum is in the region of 3,300 r.p.m. it will be seen that the motor had lots in hand at the time.

Single-Step Hydroplane

In regard to the construction of the boat, which is a single-step hydroplane, this is mainly composed of wood although light metals have been extensively employed, resulting in a composite type of hull of great strength. The bottom of the boat is of seven-ply wood, whilst the sides are of two-ply. The forward planing surface is metal sheathed and both step and transom are veed. The engine, which is mounted aft of amidships, is carried on hollow box girders, which run right forward and support the gearbox, which is an extremely light affair. The latter has a ratio of just over two to one, so at full engine speed the propeller will be turning at nearly 8,000 r.p.m. As it is impossible to insure a boat like the Blue Bird and we were running in water which was over 600ft. deep, we carried in the bows 36,000 ping pong balls, to keep her afloat in case she turned over. These balls were stowed away in pillow cases, weighed 160lb., and were equivalent to one ton of buoyancy.

SS. "CHENONCEAUX"

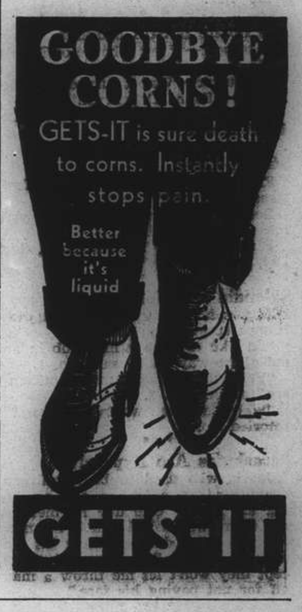
Outward Voyage from Marseilles via Ports arrived Woosung on 22nd Sept. 1937

Consignees of cargo ex above vessel are hereby notified that owing to the present disturbed conditions it is impossible to discharge this vessel at Shanghai. The s.s. "Chenonceaux" will therefore discharge at SAIGON all cargo manifested for Shanghai (except cargo for Tientsin which will be transhipped from Kobe), at consignees sole risk and expense, whereby all the obligations of the vessel, her Owners, Master and Agents shall cease in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Company's B/Lading.

Consignees are requested therefore to apply to the Company's office at Saigon for delivery of their cargo.

CIE. DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

9884



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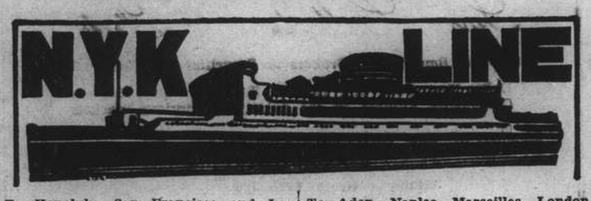
TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



To Honolulu, San Francisco and Los Angeles, via Yokohama
from Kobe
TATSUTA MARU ..... Oct. 19
CHICHIBU MARU ..... Nov. 9
TAIYO MARU ..... Nov. 20
TATSUTA MARU ..... Dec. 14

To Vancouver and Seattle (From Kobe)
HEIAN MARU ..... Oct. 4
HIKAWA MARU ..... Oct. 23

To New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore

To South American (West Coast Ports) (From Kobe)
HEIYO MARU ..... Oct. 22

To Kobe and Yokohama

To Nagasaki and Kobe (Rapid Express Service)
SHANGHAI MARU ..... Sept. 27
NAGASAKI MARU ..... Oct. 1
SHANGHAI MARU ..... Oct. 5
NAGASAKI MARU ..... Oct. 9

To Aden, Naples, Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam via Straits and Colombo
From Hongkong
*HAKOZAKI MARU ..... Oct. 10
*TERUKUNI MARU ..... Nov. 5
HAKUSAN MARU ..... Nov. 20
*Call at Hamburg.

To Hamburg via Port Sudan, Alexandria and Casablanca

To Liverpool

To Bombay

To Hongkong

To Australian Ports via Manila (From Hongkong)
KITANO MARU ..... Oct. 23

To Moji and Kobe

For Passage or Freight apply to **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**
31 The Bund
Tel. 12842 After Office Hours 18885
General Passenger Agents of Cunard-White Star, Ltd.

PASSAGE FARES
Shanghai to London

Class	Single	Return
A	£88	£154
B	£68	£119
C	£64	£112

Passenger Office
21-23 French Bund

Butterfield & Swire
Agents
Telephone 82020

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE
REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SAILINGS

20 Oct.—HECTOR† from Hongkong — Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Glasgow via Aden
31 Oct.—MENESTHEUS‡ — Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Glasgow via Aden
13 Nov.—AENEAS† — Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Glasgow via Aden

LIVERPOOL SAILINGS

9 Nov.—EURYLOCHUS — Liverpool, Bromborough
19 Dec.—BELLEROPHON — Havre, Liverpool, Bromborough

*Cargo steamer with limited Passenger Accommodation. † "A" Class Passenger vessel ‡ Motor vessel with limited recently modernised Passenger Accommodation.

"Outward cargo for Shanghai from U. K. & Continent—all vessels Cargo normally stored under cover to be discharged at Singapore, 'open air storage' cargo at Hong Kong, as stowage permits.
Outward cargo for Shanghai from New York. 'Phemius' Probably discharges most of her cargo at Manila.
Outward cargo for Shanghai from Pacific Coast. 'Ixion' Discharged her cargo at Kobe."

LLOYD TRIESTINO

M.V. "VICTORIA"

TO GENOA Via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Massowah, Port Said, Naples.

on or about October 18

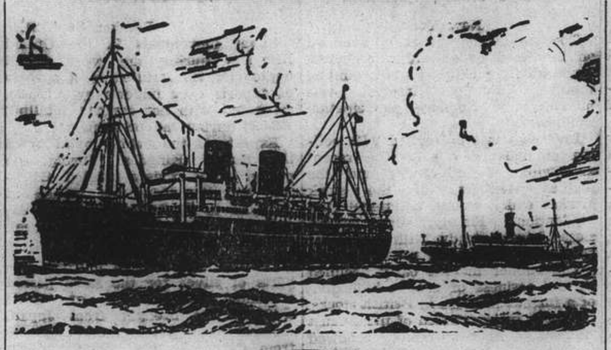
for particulars please apply to

LLOYD TRIESTINO
26 The Bund, SHANGHAI
Telephone : 16885 Tel. Adr.: LLOYDIANO

SS. "SCHARNHORST"
will sail for Genoa, Southampton, Rotterdam and Bremen via ports
from Hongkong on September 28
Subject to alteration
Passages for embarkation at Hongkong may be booked at Shanghai.

MELCHERS & CO.
General Agents:
Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen
210 Kiukiang Road Telephone 15566

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



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Direct Fortnightly Mail Steamers (under contract with H.M. Govt.)

TO BOMBAY, MARSEILLES and LONDON
Via Hongkong, Straits and Ceylon

		Tonnage			Tonnage
Oct.	12 †NALDERA	16,000	Dec.	7 RAJPUTANA	17,000
	26 †CARTHAGE	15,000		21 RANPURA	17,000
Nov.	9 COMORIN	15,000			
	23 RANCHI	17,000			

*Cargo only; calling at Casablanca Havre, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp. †not calling Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
To CALCUTTA via PORTS

	Leave Shanghai For Japan	Leave Hongkong
SANTHIA		Oct. 9
TALMA		Oct. 23
SIRDHANA		Nov. 6

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Australia and New Zealand for a healthy and cheap holiday. Your money is worth 25% more. Variations of climate to suit all, with surfing, fishing and shooting second to none.

Steamers	Commanders	Lv. Shanghai via Japan	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Sydney
NANKIN	T. J. Mills		Oct. 2	Oct. 21
NELLORE	H. C. G. Strafford	Oct. 8	Oct. 30	Nov. 18
TANDA	E. Pilcher	Nov. 9	Dec. 3	Dec. 22

Taking Passengers and Cargo Direct from Shanghai or Transhipping via Hongkong

All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route—and the route and all sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice.

Mackinnon, Mackenzie, & Co.
27 The Bund (Ewo Building) Telephone 11428

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
9 Ave. Edward VII
Tel. 82034

FRENCH MAIL SERVICE KOBE, MARSEILLES
via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti and Port Said

S.S. CHENONCEAUX
will leave Kobe for Woosung on September 29
will arrive at Woosung on October 2
will leave Woosung for Marseilles on the same day
For all information, apply to the Company's Office
9 Avenue Edward VII, 1st floor

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
SHIPPING NEWS
Vessels Calling Shanghai Temporarily Suspended

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO EUROPE:
ss. OLDENBURG Oct. 16 Marseilles, A'werp, R'dam, H'burg
mv. RHEINLAND Oct. 28 Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg

OUTWARD VESSELS LATEST MOVEMENTS:

mv. LEVERKUSEN	In Singapore	Sept 23
mv. RUHR	Passed Suez	Aug. 30
ss. WILLESDEN	Left Colombo	Sept. 21
mv. BURGENLAND	Passed Suez	Sept. 21

Through-tickets Far East/America/Europe issued
Subject to Alteration without notice. For Passage and Freight apply to

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SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE
Connecting with South Manchuria and Trans-Siberian Railway
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DAIREN KISEN KAISHA
110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19646

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

CONNECT WITH PRESIDENT LINERS IN HONGKONG OR JAPAN

KOBE

Steamer	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Kobe	Steamer	Leave Kobe	Arrive U.S.
ss. Shanghai Maru	Sept. 27	Sept. 29			
ss. Andre Lebon	Oct. 6	Oct. 8	ss. Pres. Wilson	Oct. 11	Oct. 26
u.s.s. Canopus	Oct. 3	Oct. 10			
ss. Nagasaki Maru	Oct. 9	Oct. 11			
ss. Shanghai Maru	Oct. 13	Oct. 15	ss. Pres. Jefferson	Oct. 17	Oct. 30

HONGKONG

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Hongkong		Leave Hongkong	Arrive U.S.
			ss. Pres. Wilson	Oct. 6	Oct. 26
u.s.s. Chaumont	Sept. 30	Oct. 3	ss. Pres. Jefferson	Oct. 13	Oct. 29
ss. Chenonceaux	Oct. 2	Oct. 4	ss. Pres. Hoover	Oct. 16	Nov. 3
ss. Victoria	Oct. 18	Oct. 20	ss. Pres. McKinley	Oct. 23	Nov. 10
ss. Félix Roussel	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	ss. Pres. Cleveland	Nov. 3	Nov. 23

AMERICAN MAIL LINE
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
51 CANTON ROAD TEL. 15309

East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
of Copenhagen

Outwards from European Continental Ports

MS. "INDIA" — Shanghai cargo discharged Hongkong. September 14th

MS. "JAVA" — Shanghai cargo will be discharged Manila about September 30th.

Agency of
THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
Telephone 15055 17 Canton Road

MAERSK LINE

MS. TASMANIA
Shanghai and transhipment cargo has been discharged at Shanghai and partly at Hongkong.

MS. GERTRUDE MAERSK
Shanghai as well as transhipment cargo is now being discharged at Hongkong.

MS. PETER MAERSK/ CHASTINE MAERSK
Will discharge Shanghai as well as transhipment cargo at Manila.

MELCHERS & CO.
Agents: Maersk Line
210 Kiukiang Road Telephone 15566

NOTICE

Due to the emergency situation in Shanghai **Shippers** are notified that none of our liners will call at Shanghai until further notice to the contrary.

Consignees are notified that cargo destined to Shanghai will be returned to ports of shipment, or discharged at any other ports or places subject to the terms and conditions of the Bills of Lading.

Owners of Cargo stored in our Yangtszepoo Wharf are notified that the Service of Receiving and Delivery of Goods is suspended until further notice.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Office having been temporarily closed, please address letters c/o Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 20 Canton Road, Telephone 43803.

BARBER-WILHELMSEN

Express Service
Shanghai—**37 DAYS**—New York
To New York and Boston via Los Angeles and Panama Canal

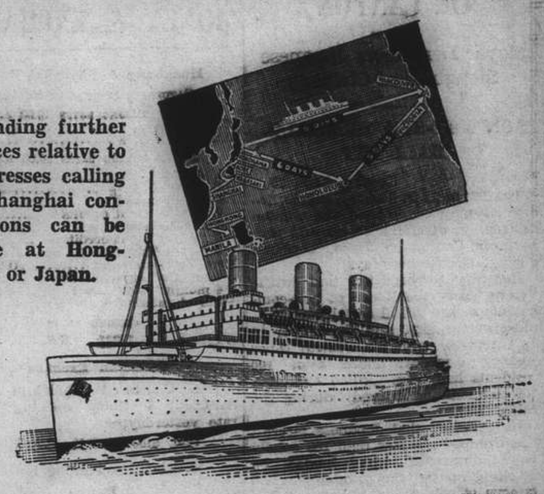
M.V. "TAI PING" Oct. 22 Not Calling at Shanghai

Special Accommodation for Silk, Refrigerated Cargo and Oil in Bulk

For Freight and Passage Rates apply
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
17 Canton Road Telephone 11369

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

Pending further advices relative to Empresses calling at Shanghai connections can be made at Hongkong or Japan.



Steamer	H'kong Leave	N'saki Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama Leave	H'lulu Leave	Victoria & Vancouver Arrive
Empress of Japan	Oct. 1	--	Oct. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 19
Empress of Asia	Oct. 15	Oct. 19	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	—	Nov. 1
Empress of Canada	Oct. 29	—	Nov. 3	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 17

Direct Connections for Canadian and U.S. Overland Points
Also Atlantic Sailings for Europe

	Leave Kobe	Leave Nagasaki	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila
Empress of Asia	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 7	Oct. 9
Empress of Canada	Oct. 17	—	Oct. 22	Oct. 24

Canadian Pacific
WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM
The Bund and Peking Road Telephone 19490

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

SS. "TJISALAK"
is scheduled to sail from Woosung on September 29 for AMOY, HONGKONG and JAVA.

Passengers will be conveyed to the ship by ss. "Macquarie" on Wednesday at 9 a.m. from the Customs Jetty.

Java China Japan Lijn, Agentschap Shanghai N.V.
133 Szechuen Road Telephone 16247
Brunner Mond Building

THE SWEDISH EAST-ASIATIC COMPANY LIMITED

From EUROPE		To EUROPE	
ms. TAMARA	Arr. Oct. 22	ms. TAMARA	Sailing End Nov.
ms. PEIPING	Arr. Nov. 22	ms. PEIPING	Sailing End Dec.
ms. NEWBUILDING	Arr. Dec. 14	ms. NIPPON	Sailing End Jan.

HOMEWARD BOUND VESSELS CALL AT
Tripoli, Algiers, Oran, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Oslo and Gothenburg
Cargo accepted to other ports on through B/L with transhipment

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
HAMILTON HOUSE *Agents* TELEPHONE 11330

American Pioneer Line

Due Shanghai from New York
MS. WICHITA .. .. .. on or about Oct. 30

To New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia
MS. JEFF DAVIS .. .. from Manila Oct. 1

ROOSEVELT STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC.
Managing Agents For The United States Maritime Commission
CHINA FOREIGN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
Agents.
133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Tel. No. 13555.

"Glen" and "Shire" Lines
Joint Services to and from the United Kingdom, Continent, etc.

Inward Cargo for Shanghai
"GLENAFFARIC". Part cargo for Shanghai discharged at Singapore, part at Hongkong.

Vessels due to sail from Shanghai
"GLENAFFARIC" due to sail from Shanghai October 7 for Casablanca, London, Rotterdam, Antwerp via Hong Kong and Straits. Loading date approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. *Passenger and Loading Agents* Telephone 15290
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE *Discharging Agents* Telephone 82020

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THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD
P. O. Box 707, Shanghai

TWENTY RAIDS MADE ON CANTON

Mayor Denounces Japanese Slaughter of Civilians

SUN YAT-SEN MEMORIAL HALL HIT

Canton, Sept. 25.

The Mayor, Mr. Tseng Yang-fu, to-day strongly condemned the wanton destruction of civilian lives and property in Canton by Japanese planes during the last few days.

Contrary to her professed intention to spare the lives of non-combatants in her wilful aerial bombardment of the city, said the Mayor in an interview with the Central News Agency yesterday, more than 100 residents had been killed and over 200 mained or injured during the raids.

He revealed that Japanese aircraft had dropped no less than 100 deadly bombs, most of which landed on dwelling houses, shops, buildings and famous structures, including the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall. Scores of buildings were razed to the ground.

Mr. Tseng said that the "barbarous action" of the Japanese would not affect the morale of the Chinese people but would only strengthen their will to resist the Japanese invasion to the end.

No less than twenty air raids he further pointed out, has been conducted by Japanese aircraft since September 21. Most of the targets of Japanese bombs were not military establishments, the most obvious example being the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall which had been bombed thrice, he concluded.

It is understood that Mr. Tseng has sent a report to Dr. Wellington Koo, China's delegate to the League of Nations, on the Japanese air raids on Canton.

Indignant at the Japanese indiscriminate bombing of Canton, a group of American nationals now residing in this city, has addressed a cablegram to Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, voicing their opposition to the indifferent attitude taken by the American Government.—Central News.

W.C.T.U. CARRY ON DESPITE WAR

Kiangwan Home Suffers in Local Fighting

Since moving to its new office at No. 75, Love Lane, Bubbling Well Road, the W.C.T.U. of China, under the leadership of Mrs. Herman C. E. Liu, Mrs. Y. P. Wu, Miss Chen Lohhwei and others has been very busy with war time activities. Two classes in nurse's training have been well attended, three times a week by more than one hundred young women, and the third class is in process of registration. The doctor-teachers are all voluntary and they are Miss K. Y. Woo and Mr. Sung Ta-jen.

Hundreds of comfort-bags, made by hand, by its members, with towels, soap, toothbrush and paste and gause cloth to bind wounds before doctors can be reached have been sent to the soldiers at the front. Baskets of oranges, boxes of candies and leaflets of praise were some other things among the gifts sent to the hospitals with representative visitors.

As now the weather is getting cold, the Union has started a sewing class for the soldiers at the front.

The W.C.T.U. office was formally located in 205 and 206 Yuen Ming Yuen Road with a hostel for business women, a Home Economics School for young girls, and a Chinese Woman's Exchange to help women to do business. Since the war, activities have been greatly effected. The place that received most injury was the W.C.T.U. Shanghai Settlement House in Kiangwan. The women and children inmates were caught in the fight. They travelled more than ten days to escape to Shanghai with practically nothing. They are now housed in a refugee camp. Though exampt from house rent, the Union is still responsible for their food, clothing and education. As it is very difficult for the Union to keep on a charitable organization in war time, the inmates have organized themselves into Woman's Patriotic Labour League, aiming to find employment as servants. It is understood they have pledged to give one dollar each month from their wages to buy liberty bonds to help the Government.

JAPANESE ANNOUNCE CASUALTIES

More Than 1,400 Killed and 4,169 Wounded

The military spokesman announced at the Japanese press conference yesterday that the Japanese Army casualties between the beginning of their entering hostilities and September 21, amounted to 1,412 killed and 4,169 wounded.

By way of comparison with the last list published, for the period ending September 13, it will be noted that much heavy fighting must have ensued, inasmuch as the totals on that date were 905 killed and 2,574 wounded. In other words more than one-half as many were killed in eight days fighting as in the previous 21 days, while the number of wounded for eight days was 1,595 as compared to just over 2,500 for the longer opening period.

RED CROSS SOCIETY

DONATIONS

The Orac Club $100, Michael Breal $500, M. Spechman $220, A. J. Avramow $1,000, S. E. Levy & Co. $250, Mr. Bell $500, Mr. Talmon, Electric Manufacturing Company of Belgium $50, Henry's Restaurant $15, Banque de l'Indochine $500.

GIFTS

E. Talan & Co., Gauze 12 bolts, Trousers 45; S.M. Turchir, Tooth brush 12, Fruit 2 baskets; Tooth paste 6, Biscuits 2 tins; Towels 33, Tooth powder 15 packages; Moon cakes 1 box; Soap 24 cakes; Cigarettes 3. Robert Bigel, Towels (old) 22, Shoes (old) 12, Hats (old) 9, Boxes for ointment 2, Bottles 1 box; Metropole Hotel, Trousers 50; Abbot & Co., Towels 50; Henry's Restaurant, Towels (old 35, Clothes (old) 9; Chocolate Shop, Bread 1 basket; Fruit 6 boxes; Pickles 1 package; Biscuits 10 tins; Henry Factory, Rain coats (old) 4; Bayer Pharmaceutical Co., Lavanol 15 bottles; Shearings Co., Surgical knifes 10; Baboud Co., Bicycles 2; Aurora University, Dry batteries 1800; American lady (cloth (old) 3 pieces, Absorbent cotton 1 lb. 2 rolls.

To all the above we wish to express our hearty appreciation.

DR. C. C. KOHLHAUS PANG,
Secretary-General of the Red Cross Society of China

Commerce and Finance

MONEY & EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1937

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2⅜ $16.70
U.S. $100 @ 29⅝ $337.55

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 9/16 .... $16.4806
U.S. $100 £ 29 15/16 .... $334.02
London—demand 1/2 11/16
4 months' sight credits 1/2 21/32
4 months' sight docts 1/2 21/32
6 months' sight credits 1/2⅝
6 months' sight docts 1/2 19/32
New York—demand .... U.S. $29 15/16
4 months' sight credits 30 1/16
4 months' sight docts 30 3/16
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs. 913

CLOSING RATES

Sterling ...... 1/2 41/64 U.S. $...... 29 27/32

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 @ 29⅝=C.S.$337.55

Netherlands Trading Society

BUYING

Java Guilders C.S.$100 .... 54⅛
Neverlands Guilders C.S.$100 .... 54¼

SELLING

Java Guilders C.S.$100 .... 53½
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100 .... 53⅝

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.3755 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.696

MARKET BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.3.3473 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.516

American Express Co., Inc.

BUYING

U.S. $100=C.S.$334.03 £1=C.S.$16.52

SELLING

U.S. $100=C.S.$338.98 £1=C.S.$16.73

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 5.55=C.S.$1 Swiss F. 1.29¼=C.S.$1
Tourist Lire 6.15 .... =C.S.$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.76=C.S.$1 Belgas 29.32=£1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. C.S.$100.=Rm. 73½
Sh.$100.=Registermark 125.00

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/2 7/16	1/2 27/64
U.S. G.$	29 25/32	29¾
Yen	102⅞	102¾

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Cash		Sept./Oct.	
£ T.T.	1/2 13/32	4 m/s. l.c.	1/2 11/32
G.$ T.T.	29 11/16	4 m/s. l.c.	30
Fcs. T.T.	868	4 m/s.	894
Rsc. T.T.	79½	7 d/s.	80½

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	19 15/16	19 13/16
N. Y. cents per oz. troy	44¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	51.01	—

Bombay offtake 25 bars.
Market Very Quiet.

London Silver was unchanged both ready and forward, being 19 15/16 for spot and 19 13/16 forward. New York was unchanged at 44¾ and Bombay was unchanged at 51.01. It is reported America bought. Business small. Market quiet. After the official fixing the market was idle, steady and unchanged.

The Local Exchange market opened with sellers for Cash to merchants at 1/2 13/32 Stg., 29 11/16 U.S.$ and 102¾ for Yen. Business was exceedingly dull but the market remained steady and closed without change.

OFFICIAL INDEXES

By Courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

	Sept. 24	25	Change
S'hai Gen. Stock	43.37	43.37	Unch.
S'hai Rub. Shares	259.39	259.39	Unch.
Chi. Govt. bond	101.61*	Closed	

*August 13, 1937.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

Osaka, Sept. 25.

Kogo 5% Y.101.50
3rd Series, 5% (Red. 1965/68) .. 101.63
—Reuter.

MANILA GOLD SHARES

Friday's turnover: 315,400 shares. S.C. and F. Index: (closing prices) 75.48.—Reuter.

RUBBER OUTPUT FOR AUGUST

Sungala Rubber Estate 32,600 lb.

BERLIN BOURSE

Berlin, Sept. 24.

The following were to-day's Reichsmark quotations. New York 12.335, Paris 1143.—, Amsterdam 72.65, London 40.12.—Trans-Ocean.

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE

STOCKS	OPENING QUOTATIONS SEPT. 25. Buy.	Sell.	Nom.
BANK & LOANS			
Central Properties $	—	—	15
ChinaBond&Share ,,	—	—	15
China Finance .. ,,	—	—	.40
H. & S. Bank Hk.$	—	—	1600
Int. Inv. Trust.. $	—	—	3.20
S'hai Loan & Inv. ,,	—	—	3.20
Union Mobiliere. ,,	—	—	20
Yangtsze Finance ,,	—	—	6.05
INSURANCES			
A.A.U. (ord.) .. $	—	—	10
Asia Life Ins. . ,,	—	—	18
As'ce Fr. As. Fcs. ,,	—	—	85
Int. Ass. Co.,Ltd. ,,	—	—	3.90
Union Ins... Hk.$	—	—	525
LANDS			
Anglo-Fr. Land $	—	—	190
Cathay Land .. ,,	—	—	3
China Realty .. ,,	—	—	.70
Fonciere & Im... ,,	—	—	190
Metro Lands 'A' ,,	—	—	7
Metro Lands 'B' ,,	—	—	7
S'Sing Properties ,,	—	—	10
S'hai Land .. ,,	—	—	8.70
Tientsin Land .. ,,	—	—	84
DOCKS, WHARVES TRANSPORT			
New Eng. (ord.). $	—	—	3.20
S'hai Dock .. ,,	—	—	107
S. & H. Wharf . ,,	—	—	150
Wheelock .. .. ,,	—	—	16.30
UTILITIES			
C. G. Omnibus . $	—	—	13
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.,,	—	—	9.75
S'hai Telephone . ,,	—	—	72
Trams (Reg.) £1 ,,	—	—	36¼
,, (Bearer) £1 ,,	—	—	37
S.W.W.'A' £20.. ,,	—	—	625
S.W.W.'B' £1.. ,,	—	—	25¼
S.W.W.'C' £1... ,,	—	—	25¼
MISCELLANEOUS			
Auto Palace .. $	—	—	5.75
Bakerite Co. 'B'. ,,	—	—	10
B.A.T.(Securities)'A'	—	—	95
Caldbeck, Mac. . $	—	—	16.20
C.I. & E. Lumber ,,	—	—	12
Chin. E. & M. Co. ,,	—	—	17.50
Chosen Corp. Ld. ,,	—	—	10
Culty Dairy .. ,,	—	—	15
Exploration .. ,,	—	—	2
Fr. Race Course. ,,	—	—	27
F. R. Course Non ,,	—	—	27
F.R.C.(Founders) ,,	—	—	50
Hall & Holtz .. ,,	—	—	10
H. & S. Hotels Hk.$	—	—	7
Kelly & Walsh.. $	—	—	18
Mark L. Moody . ,,	—	—	5
Metal Ind.ofChinaLd.	—	—	8.10
Millington, Ltd. $	—	—	1.45
Office Appliance ,,	—	—	2.50
S'haiVac.Cleaning ,,	—	—	7.50
S.W.W. Fittings ,,	—	—	1.25
Union Brewery . ,,	—	—	5
BONDS & PREFS			
A.Asiatic Und.8% $	—	—	90
,, ,, 7% ,,	—	—	75
Caldbeck, Mac.8% ,,	—	—	17.40
China Finance 8% ,,	—	—	4
Ewo Mills 8% .. ,,	—	—	170
New Eng. 8% . ,,	—	—	6.90
S'hai Power Co.. ,,	—	—	125
S'hai Tugs 7%.. ,,	—	—	66
S.W.W. 7% .. ,,	—	—	16
S.W.W. 6½% .. ,,	—	—	15.80
COTTONS			
Ewo Mills .. $	—	—	14
S'hai Cotton .. ,,	—	—	95
Zoong Sing .. ,,	—	—	37
PLANTATIONS			
Alma .... $	—	—	20
Anglo-Dutch ... ,,	—	—	8
Anglo-Java..... ,,	—	—	13.50
Ayer Tawah .... ,,	—	—	5.65
Batu Anam ... ,,	—	—	1.12
Bute .... ,,	—	—	3.90
Chemor United . ,,	—	—	1.26
Cheng .... ,,	—	—	.80
Consolidated.... ,,	—	—	4.40
Dominion ...... ,,	—	—	6.60
Gula (Bearer) .. ,,	—	—	33
Java Cons'ted .. ,,	—	—	2.10
Kapayang ...... ,,	—	—	34.50
Kedah .... ,,	—	—	5.35
Kota Bahroe ... ,,	—	—	3.10
Kroewoek ..... ,,	—	—	1.02
Langkat .... ,,	—	—	8.25
Padang .... ,,	—	—	1.50
Permata .... ,,	—	—	.70
Repah .... ,,	—	—	.90
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	—	—	3.25
Samagaga ..... ,,	—	—	.90
Semambu ..... ,,	—	—	.93
Senawang ..... ,,	—	—	.99
S'hai-Kelantan . ,,	—	—	.39
S'hai-Klebang .. ,,	—	—	.75
S'hai-Malay (ord.) ,,	—	—	25
S'hai-Malay (pref.) ,,	—	—	34
S'hai-Pahang ... ,,	—	—	3
S'hai Seremban . ,,	—	—	1.25
Sua Manggis.... ,,	—	—	1.50
Sumatra ...... ,,	—	—	13.50
Sungala ...... ,,	—	—	5.65
Sungei Duri ... ,,	—	—	36
Tanah Merah .. ,,	—	—	2.13
Tebong .... ,,	—	—	.90
Ziangbe .... ,,	—	—	13.60

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

New York, Sept. 24.

During the past week, United States Government bonds early weakened, with some traders holding the belief that the stimulating influence of the recent release of sterilized gold has about run its course. Later, there was a moderate rallying tendency, which was attributed to official support. The rally, however, was not well maintained.

Corporate bonds weakened in a thin market in sympathy with stocks, resulting in a long list of new lows for the year. A mixed trend was witnessed in foreign issues. There was some selling pressure in French, Japanese Italian and German bonds. —Reuter.

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

London, Sept. 24.

Movements of gold in the United Kingdom during the week ended September 22 resulted in a surplus of exports over imports by £6,771,000, compared with net imports of £4,743,000 for the previous week.

Imports during the period under review amounted to £4,023,000 and included shipments from the following principal sources: Africa £1,361,000; India £271,000; Soviet Union £1,125,000; The Netherlands £60,000; Japan £802,000; Australia £295,000; New Zealand £46,000 and Venezuela £21,000. The previous week's imports totalled £4,978,000 including £1,809,000 from Africa, £235,000 from India, £2,846,000 from The Soviet Union, £30,000 from The Netherlands and £20,000 from Tanganyika.

Exports of the yellow metal for the same week were £10,794,000, of which £152,000 was exported to Yugo-Slavia, £1,000,000 to Central and South America, £56,000 to The Netherlands, £9,423,000 to the United States and £147,000 to France. A total of £235,000 was exported by the United Kingdom a week ago and included the following: £153,000 to Yugo Slavia $23,000 to Finland; and £34,000 to British India.—Reuter.

UNITED STATES SILVER IMPORTS

New York, Sept. 24.

Silver to a total value of $2,494,000 was imported by the United States during the week ended September 17 compared with $1,506,000 during the previous week.

Consignments of the white metal during the period under review were received from the following principal sources: Mexico $492,000; Canada $221,000; Chile $26,000; Peru $119,000; England $1,418,000; Honduras $53,000; Australia $1,000; The Philippines $11,000; Nicaragua $3,000; Newfoundland and Labrador $43,000; Yugo Slavia $4,000 and Bolivia $103,000.

Imports during the previous week came from the following principal countries: Mexico $459,000; Canada $327,000; Chile $20,000; Peru $113,000; England $582,000; Honduras $1,000 and Australia $3,000.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Friday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 24.

Sentiment on the Stock Exchange to-day was somewhat unsettled by the overnight weakness of Wall Street advices. Prices generally tended to move lower, but there were few notable changes apart from International issues. Leading rubbers and some Kaffirs were occasionally supported, while British gilt-edged securities ruled very firm. —Reuter.

CEYLON TEXTILES QUOTAS

London, Sept. 24.

Arrangements have been made for the Colonial Secretary, Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, and the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Oliver Stanley, to see jointly a deputation from Manchester on October 8. The deputation wishes to raise matters connected with the textile quotas in Ceylon.

Modifications of the quotas announced a few weeks ago in the Ceylon State Council have been the subject of strong criticism among cotton manufacturers in Lancashire. —Wireless through Reuter.

U.S. COMMODITY MARKETS

Friday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 24.

The cotton market early declined on increased hedge-selling reflecting favourable picking and ginning weather. Foreign interest was mixed, with Bombay participation smaller.

Liverpool was accredited with selling on balance due to the recent narrowing of differences and the further weakness of the stock market which caused additional long liquidation. Finally, the market closed barely steady, with quotations ranging from 21 to 25 points down.

The rubber market early declined on the easiness of cables, indicative of a further increase in British stocks, a bearish interpretation of the August "Census" figures and renewed liquidation, but a good factory demand was a steadying influence on the decline. At the last call-over losses of 10 to 12 points were recorded.

Wheat prices in Chicago early advanced on covering, the strength of cables and evidences of a broadening of foreign demand for hard winter wheat. Later, prices eased on liquidation and the weakness of securities and other commodities. At the final bell, losses of 1½ cents were registered.

The sugar market eased on commission house and European selling, liquidation, the easiness of London advices and increased offerings. Closing quotations were from ½ to 1 point down.

The silk market early ruled barely steady owing to the irregularity of Japanese cables and the issuance of 12 notices. Latterly, prices declined further on increased liquidation and the action of securities. At the close quotations were 3½ cents down.—Reuter.

N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Friday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 24.

Stock prices in Wall Street to-day slumped about 3 points, with some issues losing about 6 points, touching new lows for the last two years, on incessant selling waves which were periodically checked by intervals of mild support which, however, failed to restore confidence. Deflationary aspects of the Anglo-American monetary discussions were the chief depressing influence. There was considerable forced selling, as well as foreign liquidation. The turnover to-day amounted to 2,480,000 shares.—Reuter.

BRITISH COMMODITY MARKETS

Friday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 24.

Among commodities, cotton ruled weak, owing to favourable weather reports. Wheat held firm in sympathy with freight advices. Tin eased on hedge selling.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE SEAT SOLD

New York, Sept. 24.

A seat on the New York Cotton Exchange was sold to-day for $13,000 unchanged from the previous sale price.—Reuter.

PARIS BOURSE

Paris, Sept. 25.

The preponderance of sellers over buyers caused most of the issues to decline during the session yesterday.

French counters as well as internationals were affected by liquidation. National Bonds lost several fractions. —Havas.

UNITED KINGDOM SILVER MOVEMENTS

London, Sept. 24.

Silver movements in the United Kingdom during the week ended September 22, resulted in a surplus of exports over imports by £55,000, compared with net exports totalling £2,000 during the previous week.

Exports of the white metal from the United Kingdom during the period under review totalled £183,000, including shipments valued at £161,000 to the United States, while exports during the previous week totalled £42,000.

Coming from various sources, imports of silver for the same period amounted to £128,000, of which £49,000 was brought from Japan, £36,000 from Belgium and £27,000 from Czechoslovakia, while imports for last week summed up to £40,000. —Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 24.

Cotton prices during the past week drifted down slowly under seasonally expanding hedging, but the decline is still retarded by active trade price-fixing and Liverpool and Bombay arbitrage buying.

Southern advices indicated that some farmers were more favourably disposed to place cotton under the loan, as prices decline.

Meanwhile, some commission houses are advocating scale-down investment accumulations, but market sentiment is moderately bearish.

Renewed discussion of curtailment by cotton mills was party offset by the belief that American and British spinners may recover some of Japan's overseas textile markets, thus helping consumption in the Western Hemisphere.—Reuter.

APPLICATIONS FOR TREASURY BILLS

London, Sept. 24.

The total amount applied for in tenders for £50,000,000 Treasury bills was £79,025,000.

The average rate per cent. for bills at three months was 9/10.83d as against 9/11.18d a week ago.—Wireless through Reuter.

Weather, Time and Tide

Sunday, Sept. 26, 1937 (22nd day of 8th moon)	SICCAWEI Sept. 24 16.00	21.00	Sept. 25 4.00	9.00	GUTZLAFF Sept. 25 9.00	14.00
Barometer inches at 32 F.	29.96	29.96	29.89	29.93	—	—
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.08	—0.00	—0.11	—0.11	—	—
at 32 F. (,, ,, 12 hrs.)	—0.04	—0.08	—0.07	—0.03	—	—
Wind (direction)	ESE	ESE	SSE	SSE	—	—
,, (miles per hour)	11.2	8.7	8.7	12.4	—	—
Temperature (Fahr.)	71.°1	72.°9	74.°5	80.°1	—	—
Humidity %	98	98	97	97	—	—
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	8	9	—	—
Rainfall inches	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.00	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report September 24	Mean 1937	24 hours variation	Previous average same period (64 years)
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.99	—0.07	30.00
Temp. Min. 66.°9 Max. 74.°1	70.°5	—0.°9	70.°3
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	29.20	0.22	37.91

Date	26/9	27/9	28/9	29/9	30/9	1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.44	5.44	5.44	5.45	5.46	5.47	5.47	5.48	5.49
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.46	17.45	17.44	17.42	17.41	17.40	17.39	17.38	17.36
Moon rises at Shanghai	22.36	23.39	00.00	0.42	1.46	2.47	3.47	4.45	5.43
Moon sets at Shanghai	0.02	0.57	13.46	14.29	15.07	15.43	16.17	16.49	17.23
Flood makes Shanghai	13.43	14.40	15.55	17.27	19.10	8.30	9.21	9.55	10.27
Ebb. makes Shanghai	19.48	20.50	22.07	23.35	11.57	12.55	1.32	2.05	2.40
H.W. at Woosung Bar	15.58	17.00	18.21	20.00	21.28	10.23	11.02	11.34	11.56

Vessels Leaving

YANGTZE RIVER

SUIWO Sept. 27. From CHINKIANG to HANKOW.—Sails on Monday, Sept. 27th at 4 a.m. For freight or passage, apply, Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 26-9

WOOSUNG Sept. 27. From NANKING to HANKOW, on Monday, Sept. 27. For other details apply to Butterfield & Swire, French Bund, Tel. 82020. 27-9

WULIN Sept. 30. From NANKING to HANKOW, on Thursday, Sept. 30. For other details apply to Butterfield & Swire, French Bund, Tel. 82020. 30-9

KUNGWO Oct. 1. From CHINKIANG to HANKOW.—Sails on Friday, Oct. 1st at 4 a.m. For freight or passage, apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 30-9

NORTH CHINA COAST

CHAKSANG Sept. 28. TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Peking Road Jetty on Tuesday, Sept. 28th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 28-9

SHENGKING Sept. 28. TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN. — From French Bund on Tuesday, 28th at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 28-9

Vessels Leaving

SOUTH CHINA COAST

KWANGTUNG Sept. 26. HONGKONG and CANTON.—From French Bund on Sunday, 26th at 2 p.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 26-9

HSIN PEKING Sept. 28. NINGPO.—From French Bund on Tuesday, 28th at 3 p.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 28-9

SZECHUEN Sept. 28. HONGKONG via CANTON.—From French Bund on Tuesday, 28th at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 28-9

KIUNGCHOW Sept. 29. HONGKONG via CANTON extending to HAIPHONG.—From French Bund on Wednesday, 29th at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 29-9

SINKIANG Sept. 29. SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON (via Sharp Peak to disembark refugees).—From French Bund on Wednesday, 29th at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 29-9

TINGSANG Oct. 2. SWATOW, CANTON and HONGKONG.—Sails from Peking Road Jetty on Saturday, Oct. 2nd. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 2-10

LEESANG Oct. 4. SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—Sails from Peking Road Jetty on Monday, Oct. 4th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 4-10

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

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Post Office Notices

Note:—Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is requested in order to make connection with the below mentioned closing times at Yu Yuen Road.

Date and Destination	*Per*	*Reg.*	*Ord.*
SUNDAY, Sept. 26.			
Manila Aust. N.Z. and Indo-China............	Kwangtung	10.00	10.30
Canton and Hongkong	Kwangtung	10.30	11.00
Amoy via Canton	Kwangtung	10.30	11.00
River Ports	Truck Service	13.00	13.30
Japan Korea Formosa	Shanghai M.	17.30	18.00
Ningpo	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
MONDAY, Sept. 27.			
River Ports	Truck Service	13.00	13.30
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia.	Shengking	16.30	18.00
Tsingtao Chefoo Tientsin ..	Chaksang Y	18.30	19.00
TUESDAY, Sept. 28.			
T'tao W'wei Chefoo T'tsin...	Shengking	*19.00	7.15
Manila Aust. N.Z. and Indo-China............	Szechuen	8.00	8.30
Canton and Hongkong	Szechuen	8.30	9.00
Swatow H'kong Canton....	Sinkiang	8.30	9.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	10.00	10.30
River Ports	Truck Service	13.00	13.30
Ningpo	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
Indo-China (Z) via H'phong.	Kiungchow A	—	—

REMARKS:—For Europe: Via Siberia per available steamer to Tientsin for transmission.
For Europe: Via Suez and via Pacific per available steamer.
Next air mails will be closed as follows:—
China-Hanoi-Marseilles Air Mail Service per available steamer to Hongkong for transmission via Canton.
Imperial Airways and Qantas Airways Service (Hongkong-Penang-London and Hongkong-Penang-Singapore-Australia) per available steamer to Hongkong.
Hongkong-San Francisco Air Mail Service per available steamer to Hongkong.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Bandoeng-Amsterdam) per available steamer to Singapore.
Regular train mail service:—
Light mails for or via N.S.R., T.P.R. Lunghai, Kiaotsi and Pinghan Lines close at 14.00 daily.
Light mails for or via ports along S.H.N.R. for the time being close at 19.00 by truck to Kashing for further transmission by train.
Light mails for Minhow and Yungkia close daily at 19.00 by truck and train.
Domestic air mail services:—
For or C.N.A.C. planes on Nanking-Kiukiang-Hankow-Chungking-Chengtu Lines close at 14.00 daily by truck and train to Nanking for further tranmission.
For or via Eurasia Aviation Corporation planes on (1) Sian-Hongkong Line, (2) Sian-Kunming Line, (3) Sian-Kweisui Line (4) Sian-Kaolan Line close daily at 14.00 by truck and train to Nanking for further transmission.
* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China closes at 16.00 on 28th.
Y Superscribed correspondence.
Z Parcels only.

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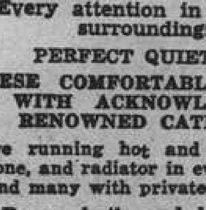

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1937

JAPANESE RAIDERS AGAIN BOMB NANKING

Terrific Explosions Mark Three Visitations of Crowded Areas of Chinese Capital

FOUR INVADERS CLAIMED SHOT DOWN

U.S. Embassy Buildings Rock to Detonations: Hundred Civilians Killed and Wounded

Nanking, Sept. 25.

TERRIFIC explosions shook Nanking to-day in the course of raids by Japanese bombers. After two raids in the morning, the sirens were again sounded at noon, but damage done to the power plant at Hsiakwan in the earlier attacks made the third warning very faint.

A fleet of 21 Japanese 'planes appeared at 12.50 p.m. from the east, dropping bombs in mass formation. Bombs fell near the broadcasting station, the heavy detonations of which shook the American Embassy buildings. The doors and windows rattled, but the Ambassador, Mr. Nelson Johnson, and his staff kept at their posts.

Six bombs were dropped near the Municipal Centre, and some were said to have fallen near the Customs Administration building, adjoining the Ministry of Finance. Foreign eye-witnesses saw big craters in the roads, but did not see any damage to the buildings.

Just when people believed it safe to leave the dugouts for lunch, a large number of Japanese 'planes again appeared at 2 p.m. from the south-east, dropping more bombs near the waterworks and the broadcasting station.

Two bombs landed this morning near Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's wharf at Hsiakwan, while a bomb landed on the premises of the British-owned China Import & Export Lumber Co. There were no casualties at either place.

If the Japanese raiders failed to wipe out Nanking, they at least succeeded in making life miserable for the capital's populace.

They caused heavy damage to the city's waterworks and power plant, which were plainly the objectives of their raids. The authorities are working desperately to repair the damage but cannot yet tell when the normal supply will be resumed.

Fall of Bombs Filmed

A group of American cameramen living in the Yangtse Hotel, 100 yards from the power plant, were lucky enough to be able for ten minutes to film movies of the actual bombing of the plant, taking pictures of one bomb after another falling and exploding on the plant.

Six bombs fell within a 500-yard radius of Reuters' office, badly shaking the building and the dugout in the yard.

One bomb fell in Tuchikou, demolishing the head office of the Central News Agency. Three members of the staff were injured, two slightly and one seriously.

To-day's casualties are so far unascertainable, but are believed to be about 100 civilians killed and wounded.

The Aviation Headquarters announced that four Japanese planes were shot down, two at Hsiakwan, one over the South City and one outside the South Gate. Eye-witnesses claim that they saw three 'planes shot down.

Japanese bombs started three big fires along Chunhua Road, in the South City, where many shops are located. Chinese pursuit 'planes this morning did not engage the invaders, leaving this task entirely to the anti-aircraft batteries, whose marksmanship surpassed expectations.

Crowded South City Bombed

South City, the most thickly-populated section of Nanking, received the attention of the raiders, who dropped several bombs on the area in the morning. The first alarm in the morning was sounded at 9.02, and ten minutes later ten Chinese pursuit 'planes went up to give battle. The second alarm was given at 9.37, and then eighteen minutes later fourteen Japanese machines hove into view from the south in a long train like a dark dragon.

When above the South City, they swooped down and loosed their death-dealing cargoes. One was hit by the unusually accurate fire from the anti-aircraft guns, burst into flames in mid-air and plunged to the ground.

This caused wild jubilation among the crowds below who, oblivious of personal danger, were watching the combat. They shouted and clapped their hands in joy.

The raiders, after dropping their bombs, zoomed up quickly to escape the anti-aircraft shells and sought refuge behind cloud banks. Puffs of smoke from exploding shells, however, indicated the direction of their retreat.

Second Flight of War Birds

Hardly had they disappeared, fifteen other Japanese machines, comprising eleven bombers and four pursuit 'planes, appeared from the south and followed the same procedure, bombing the south city. Five minutes later, the Chinese anti-aircraft guns scored another direct hit, one Japanese bomber crashing in the north area. The rest of the invaders then quickly disappeared in the direction of Hsiakwan, Nanking's Bund.

Mr. J. M. Hansen, the Danish manager of the Texaco Co., saw the entire raid from the top of a small hill adjoining the compound of the American Embassy.

"Almost immediately after the Japanese 'planes had power-dived and loosed their bombs on the south city," he said, "the anti-aircraft guns opened up. On the whole, the marksmanship could not have been better. One shell scored a direct hit. I saw with my own eyes a Japanese bomber exploding with its cargo of bombs in midair and crashing down a column of smoke and fire."

"Another Japanese bomber," Mr. Hansen added, "was shot down at Hsiakwan during the second raid, and it also burst into flames in midair. Bombs appeared to have been dropped on the south city as

(Continued on page 12)

Hankow Terror Is Heightened By Night Raid

Hospital Workers Operate by Candle Light

DREADFUL CARNAGE IN SLUM DISTRICT

Hankow, Sept. 25.

After the disastrous air raid experienced in the afternoon, more death and destruction were caused in Hankow last night when Japanese 'planes revisited the city and dropped more bombs. The second attack lasted but ten minutes but during this brief period considerable havoc was created.

Every available Chinese doctor, dresser and nurse has been rounded up by the authorities, and the sufferings of the victims have been somewhat alleviated by the marvellous work of the Chinese Red Cross and the Methodist Mission Hospital, which threw open its doors to the dying and wounded.

Scores of operations and amputations were performed by candle light owing to the electric light system failing, while the very badly wounded received morphia to ease their terrible pains.

The morning revealed that an area measuring approximately 200 by 150 feet had been entirely reduced to a shambles, three bombs having landed within this space. Rescue work was still proceeding, and the debris was being sorted in search of further victims.

Slum Area Charnel-House

The most harrowing spectacle was witnessed by Reuter's correspondent when he made a tour of Wuchingmiao, the slum section of Hankow, after the first raid had converted the area into a charnel-house.

The streets in the district, only six feet wide, were fringed with poor hovels which collapsed like a pack of cards, burying their occupants as well as passers-by. Parts of bodies were strewn everywhere, which were gathered and piled up in heaps by rescue parties. More ghastly, however, was the occasional sight of an arm or leg waving feebly from beneath masonry which was too heavy to move without adequate apparatus.

Many Infant Victims

Standing at a street corner for ten minutes, Reuter saw over 120 mangled bodies carried past, some moaning terribly, others completely lifeless. Particularly pathetic was the sight of stretchers bearing infant victims. All around the area the dead mingled with the dying. The majority of the injured were bleeding from gaping wounds and completely naked.

The proportion of children killed seemed inordinately large, presumably because most of them were indoors at the time. Tiny bodies seemed to outnumber those of adults.

Police, students and volunteers worked heroically under the most trying conditions, extricating the injured and removing the dead. Many students appeared visibly exhausted late in the night but stuck to their grim task.

The Mayor, Mr. K. C. Wu, and other prominent Chinese officials personally directed operations and prevented wholesale confusion.

Rescue work was hampered by the failure of the electric lighting system and the lamentable shortage of doctors and ambulance workers, although the few available laboured unceasingly.

Some 10,000 Chinese were living in Wuchingmiao when the raid occurred. It is stated that at the time of the bombing there was no Chinese soldier for miles around, while the arsenal, presumably the objective of the Japanese 'planes, is at least four miles distant.

Girl School in Hysterics

Mass hysteria seized the occupants of a nearby Chinese girls school as a result of the bombing. Girls ran hither and thither, shocked and demented by the terrible sights they had witnessed.

Besides Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang also suffered from the raid. One of the bombs which fell in Hanyang struck a refugee camp, killing sixty and wounding a large number.

A bomb also narrowly missed the Wesleyan hospital in Hankow caring for hundreds of wounded.

(Continued on page 12)

Britain Lodges Strong Protest With Gaimusho

Bombing of Civilians in China Deplored

INHUMAN OUTRAGES

British Opinion Roused by Ruthless Raids

London, Sept. 25.

Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador in Tokyo, has been instructed to make strong representations to the Japanese Government concerning the bombing of non-military objectives in China and to express the horror felt in Great Britain at the deplorable loss of life among the civilian population caused by the bombardment of Canton.

Public indignation in Britain at the bombing of non-combatants in China is finding expression in meetings and resolutions.

A suggestion that all countries concerned should refuse to accept exports from Japan if the Advisory Committee of the League finds Japan responsible for the present fighting is made in a resolution submitted to the British Government by the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union.

The National Executive of the National Evangelical Free Church Council has passed a resolution expressing horror and indignation at the "appallingly inhuman outrages perpetrated by Japan in bombing Chinese cities."

The British Government is requested to take all steps possible to prevent further atrocities, and especially to explore the possibility of urging recommendations upon the Air Commission of the League with a view to the abolition of aerial warfare altogether.

"Clique Run Amok"

Britain's new note of protest reflects the universal sense of horror and revulsion caused by these merciless massacres, says the "Morning Post" in a leader to-day. What is at stake is no longer simply the lives, property or interests of foreigners, but the elementary decencies of civilization itself.

"Whatever," it continues, "may be the rights or wrongs in Japan's dispute with China (and we are among those who have never concealed our appreciation of Japan's legitimate grievances), no sort of sympathy is to be gained for the Japanese cause by a policy of sheer frightfulness as an end in itself.

"We cannot believe that these atrocities are approved or condoned by the vast majority of people in Japan who, in point of chivalry and humane feeling, compare not unfavourably with any other nation in the world.

"The truth seems to be that a small, but powerful and ruthless, clique has run amok," the "Morning Post" continues. "We are convinced that if the Japanese people properly understood what was being enacted ostensibly in their behalf, they would react in the same way as any outside critic. It can only be hoped that they come to such knowledge and act upon it before the reputation of their country is irreparably damaged in the eyes of the world."

Economic Sanctions Urged

The Liberal and Labour press continues its advocacy of economic pressure against Japan.

"Telegrams, telephone messages and letters of horrified protest against the Japanese butchery of non-combatants are pouring into our office," says the "News-Chronicle."

Urging a boycott of Japanese goods, the journal adds: "Japanese economy is dependent on the commercial goodwill of the world. This is the route by which Tokyo can be brought to its senses."

With a unanimity and strength as remarkable as it was encouraging, says the "Daily Herald," all the civilized world yesterday expressed its horror of the raids on Chinese towns and its contempt for the human beings who ordered them. Either economic restraints must be applied or else the carnage will continue.

Economic pressure should be applied, the newspaper declares, and a conference called to organize its application. The responsibility rests most directly on Britain and the United States. So great is their power that probably no other action would be needed to end the war beyond a joint Anglo-American decision to buy no silk or cotton goods from Japan and to sell her no oil, iron, cotton, rubber or machinery.—Reuter.

Japanese Reply to Britain

Tokyo, Sept. 25.

In reply to the British protest against the bombing of Nanking and Canton on Wednesday, the Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs is reported to have assured the British Ambassador that further precautions would be taken.—Reuter.

U.S. CHURCHES TO JOIN PROTEST

Japanese Aerial Bombings of Civilians Deplored

San Francisco, Sept. 24.

The churches of America were to-day preparing for organized protests against the "Japanese bombing atrocities" in China.

The California Church Council, representing 500,000 Protestants, to-day telegraphed the Federated Churches of Christ, with headquarters in New York, protesting the actions of "the Japanese militarists against the defenceless Chinese civilians," and the destruction of institutions of religion, culture and education."

Christians throughout the civilized world were urged to join in the protest.—United Press.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

NEW BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL

Mr. Herbert Phillips, the British Consul-General in Shanghai, who arrived from Home on Friday. Mr. Phillips was appointed to succeed Sir John Brenan. Mr. J. W. O. Davidson, who has been acting as Consul-General, left for Home on Friday.

Madame Chiang Pleads Aid For China Wounded

British Public Asked for Assistance

MANY THOUSANDS LIE IN DIRE NEED

London, Sept. 25.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek has cabled to the Chinese Embassy in London urgently appealing for help for China's wounded.

"I have just returned from the fighting front around the Shanghai area," Madame Chiang declares, "and the sight of thousands and thousands of wounded soldiers patiently waiting at every first-aid station for transportation to hospitals wrings my heart.

"Already medical supplies in Shanghai have been bought out, and other immediate sources of supply are being drained. All medical and Red Cross relief work offered by the British public will be gratefully accepted."

"Thousands upon thousands of people who are sorely wounded," Madame Chiang adds, "cannot recover unless adequate medical supplies are sent to them."

The Chinese Embassy is appealing for contributions from the public.—Reuter.

U.S. PEACE ORGANS URGE NEUTRALITY

President Expresses Hope of Keeping Out of War

New York, Sept. 24.

The six peace organizations to-day wired President Roosevelt aboard his special train speeding westward, asking for application of the Neutrality Act.

The message pointed out the significance of the Federal Maritime Commission's offer of a $50 bonus to seamen entering the war zone and full pay during internment and until return to the United States.

This means, according to the message, that the United States has recognized the possibility of internment of American vessels "and clearly admits that a state of war exists."—United Press.

President's "Hope"

Cheyonne, Wyo., Sept. 24.

President Roosevelt "hopes" that the United States will be able to stay out of the war.

The President, en route by special train to the West Coast, stopped here and spoke to 300 wheat ranchers, making his first reference to foreign affairs since a fortnight ago.

He said he was making a very hurried trip west because he cannot stay away from Washington very long during the present bad international situation. A listener inquired, "Will America keep out of war?"

"I hope so," the President replied.

Mr. Roosevelt said his Administration had no intention of "coasting" through the remainder of its term in office although the depression is "pretty much over."—United Press.

REAR-ADMIRAL HOLT FOR YANGTZE

New Senior Naval Officer to Leave for Post Soon

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 24.

Rear-Admiral Reginald Holt, recently appointed Rear-Admiral and Senior Naval Officer on the Yangtze in succession to Rear-Admiral Lewis Crabbe, will sail from England in the P. & O. ss. Rajputana on October 9. The vessel is due to arrive in Hongkong on November 11.

Rear-Admiral Holt, who is 53 years of age, was Chief of Staff and Maintenance Captain to the Commander-in-Chief, The Nore, from 1931 to 1933, and later commanded H.M.S. Shropshire. Just previous to his China appointment he was Captain, Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.—Reuter.

MEXICANS FIRE UPON JAPANESE CONSULATE

Mexico City, Sept. 24.

A group of Mexicans drove past the Japanese Consulate-General here to-day and fired a fusillade of bullets at the building, police reported today. The incident occurred at 2 a.m. this morning.—United Press.

Far East Peace Talk Depending On Washington

Geneva Favours Conference of Major Powers

CHINA EAGER TO FIND SOME SOLUTION

Geneva, Sept. 25.

Apparently the convocation of a Far Eastern conference depends upon the attitude of the United States, it was believed here to-day.

Britain, France and Australia have favoured the conference, Russia has unexpectedly hinted she would not oppose it, and even China has indicated she might accept under certain unrevealed conditions. All powers agreed it would be impossible to hold a successful conference without the participation of the United States.

If the reaction of the United States is favourable, some announcement may be made at the meeting of the League Advisory Committee of 23, including the United States, which is set for Monday.—United Press.

Participation Difficulties

Geneva, Sept. 25.

France and Britain will support the suggestion made by the Rt. Hon. Stanley Bruce, Australian High Commissioner in London, that a conference of the signatories of the Washington Treaty of 1922 be summoned to examine the Sino-Japanese conflict instead of the Committee of 23, a Havas correspondent understands.

Signatories of the treaty, which guaranteed the integrity of China, were Britain, the United States, France, Portugal, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, China and Japan. Well-informed circles fear Mr. Bruce's suggestion would meet with difficulties, as Japan's participation was doubtful, and the United States would prefer to summon a conference of all powers interested in China, instead of only the signatories of the Washington Treaty, with a view to securing the participation of South American states, and excluding certain signatories of the Treaty, who are only slightly interested in China.

Soviet Russia could hardly be excluded from the conference, and will object to the procedure of dispossessing the League of Nations, and insist on securing collective resistance against the aggressor through the League Covenant only. Nevertheless, these circles concluded, the Chinese delegates to the League, encouraged by the results of the Nyon Conference, would be most satisfied if the Powers concerted on a common attitude in the Far East, in a special conference with limited aims.

Japan Refuses Invitation

The Japanese refusal to take part in the work of the Committee of 23 was received to-day by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The Japanese Government, says the Note, looks for the maintenance of peace in Asia to collaboration between Japan and China but the Chinese Government has displayed an anti-Japanese attitude, favouring acts of agitation and provocation against Japan.

However, Japan believes a settlement between the two countries will be found, consequently she can see no reason for departure from the attitude observed up to now with regard to the political activities of the League. The Japanese Government regrets that it cannot accept to invitation of the Consultative Committee.—Havas.

ENGINEER APPRENTICES RESUME WORK

Employers Considering Their Demands

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 24.

Over 4,000 apprentices of engineering factories in Manchester and Salford, who unofficially went on strike last week, have now decided to resume work on their employers' guarantee that their demands will be considered.

Had the strike continued a hold-up of Government aircraft contracts appeared likely.—Reuter.

All records for recent years have been broken by the attendance figures for the first two days at the Bicycle and Motorcycle Show which opened on Wednesday in the new exhibition building at Earls Court, London.

Japanese Permit Moving of Goods From Warehouses

North of Creek Is Opened from To-day

RULES ANNOUNCED

Applicants Must Attend Japanese Consulate

To the persons who have already filed applications with the Japanese Consulate-General for the transport of goods and articles from the Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtszepoo districts to the south of Soochow Creek, these areas will be opened to-day and to-morrow under a set of regulations released last night by the Consular authorities.

To those who have the necessary permits to carry out goods, the Garden Bridge will be opened from 10 o'clock this morning to 5 o'clock this evening, and from 8 o'clock to-morrow morning to 5 o'clock to-morrow evening.

No one will be allowed to remain within the above-mentioned areas after 5 o'clock in the evening of each of the two days. Persons remaining after that time the Consular statement said, will be subject to "such measures as are deemed necessary by the military authorities."

Property stored in the wharves of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Dairen Kisen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, as well as the upper and lower wharves of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, will not be permitted to be removed at the present time.

Up to Military

The permission to take out goods will be given, the Consular statement emphasized, under the clear understanding that it may be suspended at any time, whenever the military authorities deem it necessary to do so.

Those who have already applied to the Japanese Consulate-General for the transport of goods are asked by the Consular authorities to attend the temporary offices of the Consulate-General, at the offices of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the Bund, from 9 o'clock this morning.

For those persons who failed to remove all or a part of their goods, new arrangements will be made at some future date, the announcement pointed out.

The Japanese authorities, the statement emphasized, assume no responsibility whatsoever for any injuries sustained by persons or damages inflicted upon properties during their transportation.

Those persons who desire to remove personal effects in the Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtszepoo districts, the announcement said, may apply for permission to do so to the Japanese Consulate-General, at its temporary offices, after 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Early Morning Raid on Shanghai

Another Chinese aeroplane appeared over Shanghai at 1.15 a.m. this morning and was subjected to a heavy barrage from Japanese anti-aircraft guns. The machine flew very low over the Whangpoo and was plainly heard by observers as the full force of Japanese fire was turned on it. Two bombs appeared to have been dropped in the Yangtszepoo district.

TRIPARTITE TALKS OVER SPAIN

Italian Volunteers Issue As Chief Objective

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 25.

Great Britain approves of the French proposal that the problem of intervention in Spain should be thrashed out in discussions between the Governments of Italy, France and Britain.

According to the Foreign Office, the British Charge d'Affaires in Rome, Mr. E. M. B. Ingram, has been instructed to tell Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, that the British Government has been fully informed of the conversations at Geneva between M. Yvon Delbos, the French Foreign Minister, and Signor Bovascoppa, permanant Italian delegate to the League.

He has been asked to explain that the British Government fully agrees with the proposal of M. Delbos that steps be taken, by means of tripartitude discussions between the British, French and Italian Governments, to deal with the problem of intervention in Spain.—Reuter.

CHINESE STUDENTS WELCOMED

Boxer Guests at Reception in London

London, Sept. 24.

Twenty-four Chinese Boxer Indemnity students arrived in London to-day and were guests of the Universities Chinese Committee at a reception in the afternoon. One other student was unable to leave China owing to the war.

A noticeably large number of prominent personages, including Lord Lugard, former Governor of Hongkong; Sir Charles Addis, a member of the China Advisory Committee of the Boxer Indemnity in 1925; Sir Denison Ross, Director of the School of Oriental Studies, and Sir Meyrick Hewlett, former British Consul-General at Hankow, were present to welcome the new arrivals.

The students have been allocated to universities throughout the country according to their respective subjects. The new term begins early in October.—Reuter.

H.M. Ambassador Leaves Country Hospital

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen's progress toward recovery from the wound which he received on August 26 was considered yesterday to justify his removal for convalescence to the house of Major-General A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett, with whom His Excellency and Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen are staying until about October 7, when they hope to leave for the Netherlands East Indies. Sir Hughe entered hospital exactly a month ago to-day.

Il Duce Making Royal Progress To Third Reich

Meeting of Dictators Holds No Menace, Says Rome

STRINGENT MEASURES TAKEN AT MUNICH

Munich, Sept. 25.

Stringent measures taken to protect Signor Benito Mussolini, who left Rome yesterday on a visit to Herr Adolf Hitler, include the stopping of all motor-cars on roads leading to Munich. Some cars are stopped and searched three or four times.

The congestion in Munich is so great that hospital rooms had to be vacated to accommodate Nazi officials.

Meanwhile, Innsbruck, through which Il Duce will pass to-day, resembles an armed camp, with thousands of troops assisting in carrying out safety precautions. All buildings along the railway line running through the Austrian Tyrol have been searched by detectives.

Signor Mussolini is travelling in a train of eleven bullet-proof coaches. His party includes his son-in-law, Count Ciano, Foreign Minister; Signor Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party; Signor Alfieri, Press Minister; and many high police and departmental officials.—Reuter.

Meeting Holds No Menace

Rome, Sept. 25.

"No military alliances will be drafted or signed in Munich or Berlin, nor will a base be laid for any dark plot against the peace of Europe," says Signor Virgino Gayda, generally considered the mouthpiece of the Italian Government, in a leading article to-day in "Giornale d'Italia" on Signor Mussolini's trip to Germany.

Dealing with reports that the forthcoming meeting of Herr Hitler and Il Duce is likely to lead to a further accord between Germany and Italy, Signor Gayda says that the conversations will end without any new protocol. The meeting, he adds, holds no menace. On the contrary, it opens the possibility of wider European collaboration.—Reuter.

Thousands Cheer Il Duce

Munich, Sept. 25.

Herr Adolf Hitler and other Nazi leaders, including Baron von Neurath, the German Foreign Minister, greeted Signor Mussolini on his arrival here at 10 o'clock this morning, while children sang, people cheered and bands played at the station.

Signor Mussolini's train reached the Austro-German frontier at 8.50 a.m., when Herr Rudolph Hess and other high Nazis boarded the train.

On Il Duce's arrival at Munich, the huge crowd in the station square was kept 400 yards distant. Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler entered a motor-car and drove to the palace of Prince Karl, placed at the Italian leader's disposal during his stay. At 11.30 a.m. Signor Mussolini drove to Herr Hitler's residence. The Fuehrer greeted him on the steps and conducted him to his private flat. It is understood that their conversation was informal and that politics were not discussed.

Wreaths for Nazi Dead

Afterwards Il Duce laid wreaths at a temple of honour for Nazi dead. Herr Hitler later entertained him and 30 other guests at luncheon.

On his way to Munich Signor Mussolini arrived at Innsbruck at 7 a.m. with crack troops of the militia and gendarmerie at the station to present arms in his honour.

Dr. Skubl, State Secretary for Security, and the Italian Minister to Austria greeted Il Duce, while the band played Fascist hymns. Count Blaas, Chief of Protocol, boarded the car at the frontier and accompanied Signor Mussolini through Austria in his special armoured-train which left at 7.20 a.m. for Kurstein, on the Austro-German frontier.

All Austrian quarters believe the Austrian problem will play an important part in the conversations between Il Duce and Herr Hitler, and are watching the outcome with nervousness.

It is interesting to note that the Duke of Windsor will also be in Munich to-night at the same time as Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini, but His Royal Highness is only passing through to Paris and will not leave the station.—Reuter.

TOKYO ARMY KILLING INCIDENT ECHO

Gen. Mazaki Exonerated of Complicity

Tokyo, Sept. 25.

Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki, former Supreme War Councillor and one-time Inspector-General of Military Education, has been fully exonerated of charges of being involved in the "February 26" incident, the War Ministry announced this morning.

Charged with having part in the incident in which the Finance Minister, Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi; Viscount Makoto Saito, General Jutaro Watanabe and Colonel Denzo Matsuo were killed, General Mazaki was courtmartialled. A spokesman for the War Ministry revealed at noon to-day that the Court had found General Mazaka "not guilty."—Domei.

MONGOLIAN AID FOR JAPANESE SUIYUAN DRIVE

Invaders Push Past City of Pingtichuan

PASUMU CAPTURED

Tsangchow Defenders Go Back into Shantung

Tientsin, Sept. 25.

Simultaneously with the fall of Paotingfu yesterday, Chinese troops have evacuated Tsangchow and are retreating towards Shantung, maintaining an alignment with the forces between the two railways and to the west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

In view of the recent Japanese bombings on Shantung and the enlargement of the crisis, it is generally assumed that the Japanese troops will advance to the Yellow River and cross into Shantung.

Meanwhile, the Japanese military authorities are closely watching the attitude of Gen. Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung, as it will greatly influence the movements of the Japanese Army.—Reuter.

Suiyuan City Falls

Tatung, Sept. 24.

Pingtichuan, strategic Chinese stronghold in Suiyuan province was occupied by the Senda detachment of the Japanese army at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a spokesman for the military revealed here this morning.

The walled city, the spokesman asserted, was attacked from three sides. The Senda detachment, he said, entered from the south gate while the Itakura detachment entered through the north gate, together with Inner Mongolian units.

Approximately 500 Chinese soldiers of the Suiyuan Provincial Army, he said, were disarmed by the Ichinomiya detachment which entered Pingtichuan through the East Gate.

The work of mopping up the remnants of the Chinese army in the walled town was completed at 4 p.m. yesterday.—Domei.

Pasumo Captured

Pingtichuan, Sept. 25.

Driving before them Chinese troops retreating from this city, Japanese troops at 8 o'clock last night captured Pasumu, an important station on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway.

Assisting in Japanese operations, a flying column of the Inner Mongolian troops almost simultaneously occupied the village of Tuchengtzu. Other units of the Mongolian cavalry were pursuing Chinese troops in the direction of Taolin, an important trading centre north-west of Pingtichuan.

While one Mongolian unit was advancing from here, another was moving rapidly from Shangtu, the base of anti-Suiyuan forces for the past two years.

The Iwane detachment was the first Japanese unit to enter this city early yesterday morning. The attack was launched at 2 a.m. yesterday when the Japanese troops crossed a moat six metres deep and engaged the defending forces in hand-to-hand combat. Bayonets and hand grenades were used freely by the attackers.

Twelve Chinese trench mortars and two field guns were captured by the Japanese troops on entering the city, the Japanese military authorities later claimed. The number of Chinese casualties was placed by Japanese officials at 2,000.—Domei.

Paotingfu Massacre

Peiping, Sept. 25.

The Japanese military spokesman claims that the Chinese garrison at Paotingfu, consisting of the 2nd Division of the 52nd Army, was practically annihilated in the fall of the city.

After Japanese troops fought their way into the city through a breach in the north wall, Chinese soldiers attempted to escape through the south gate, but Japanese machine-gunners lay in wait outside and mowed them down ruthlessly.

Many parts of the city are afire from the Japanese bombardment, and hundreds of buildings are in ruins. However, the Japanese spokesman stated, most of the civilian population had fled before the battle. He declared that a continuance of the Japanese drive toward the Yellow River depended on whether Chinese continued their "aggressive attitude," or abandoned their anti-Japanism.

The Japanese Army, he added, would welcome "a change of atmosphere" enabling a halt to the hostilities, and China should pause to reflect on the lesson of Paotingfu.—Reuter.

Herr Hitler Appointed Honorary Corporal

Munich, Sept. 25.

Signor Mussolini has appointed Herr Hitler an honorary corporal in the Fascist Militia.

The document announcing the appointment states:

"As leader of the German people, he has given Germany faith and new greatness. As restorer of the civil, social and political order in Germany, he is leading Germany with a firm hand toward her high destiny. As a representative and protector of European civilization against any attempt to overpower it, he has proved his unconditional solidarity and friendship with Italy in our struggle."—Reuter.

DR. H. H. KUNG LEAVES TO RETURN HERE

Naples, Sept. 24.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, who has been touring Europe during the past few months, left for Shanghai to-day in the motorship Victoria.—Reuter.

Chinese Women Stand Solidly Behind Nation

Must "Make China Safe for Posterity"

INVASION RESISTED TO BITTER END

That Chinese women are ready for supreme sacrifices to "make China safe for posterity" was voiced at a reception given in honour of Mr. O. K. Yui, the Mayor, and Mme. Yui, and a large group of foreign correspondents at 260 Route Dupleix, yesterday afternoon by the Chinese Women's Club of Shanghai.

The brief speech was given by Mrs. P. C. Yang, the acting chairman, in response to enquiries which had been received by the club as to how Chinese women feel about the war. In denouncing the ruthless killing of civilians and other "Japanese inhuman acts designed to undermine the moral and physical stamina of the Chinese people," Mrs. Yang said that "rather than have our children live under Japan's rule, we mothers prefer to see them dead."

Confidence was expressed by the chairman in the ultimate success of China's present life-and-death struggle against Japan. Mrs. Yang said:—

Visitors Greeted

"To you who have come so far from your native shores, I greet you warmly on behalf of the Chinese Women's Club and welcome you to our well-loved land.

"Perhaps you are interested to know how we Chinese women feel about the war. I shall try to tell you as briefly as possible.

"Prince Konoye has plainly told the world that Japan must 'beat China to her knees so that she may no longer have the spirit to fight.' In the Japanese press, the word 'subjugation' is freely used. So the war has begun.

"How ghastly our baptism has been is shown by the ruthless massacre of civilians including unhappily many women and children. Such a war is not only aimed at the conquest of China, but it threatens the very foundations of humanity and civilization.

"Whether by accident or design, our educational institutions have been destroyed. In the north, heroin is openly foisted on our people, including children, to undermine their moral and physical stamina, just as smuggling is encouraged and protected to the ruin of legitimate trade. Japanese pressure has resulted in outside interference in our school curricula. Even text-books have been subjected to the inspection of Japanese military representatives.

Ready for Sacrifices

"If this can happen in a peace-loving, independent country, the terrors we shall have to face with China conquered can well be imagined. Rather than have our children live under Japan's rule, we mothers prefer to see them dead. Armed with the heroism of the great love—mother-love—we shall protect them to the bitter end. No sacrifice, therefore, will be too great in our fight to make China safe for posterity.

"The weak before now have overcome the strong. We mothers cannot but feel sad at the toll which this war is taking, but we know that the spirit of our country as symbolized in our own stoutness of heart will justify the challenge offered to the overweening pride of Japan.

"We believe that women the world over will sympathize with us if they only knew what is facing us. If you will tell them, we shall be grateful."

In order to save the time of the correspondents, the Chinese press conference was held at the place, which is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cheng Lin, the latter being a member of the club. Following the conference, the Mayor introduced the chairman of the club to the gathering. Most members of the organization attended. Cocktails were served.

History of Club

The Chinese Women's Club of Shanghai was established in 1918 when Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador, asked a group of women to form a committee to assist in entertaining a goodwill mission to China.

The purpose of the club was, therefore, originally social. However, it has broadened its scope until its many-sided objective is "to unite Chinese women of Shanghai in developing their common interests, promoting social welfare, fostering national and civic consciousness, cementing international friendship, and assisting cultural forces in every realm of legitimate feminine concern to the end that women's leadership may prove a constructive aid towards the rehabilitation of our country."

The membership includes women hailing from many provinces and those born overseas. There are strong groups of wives of prominent bankers, merchants, social leaders and a good number of professional women.

Maintain Free Schools

The club has started free schools in several poor districts of the city. It also supports free beds in hospitals. Other activities of the club include war relief, caring for refugees and comforting the wounded. The club also donates money to deserving charities.

In the direction of furthering international goodwill and understanding the club has found its most agreeable expression. Many outstanding women from abroad have found the club not only an open sesame to homes previously closed to foreigners but introductions to new ideas about Chinese women.

The club has also extended its sphere of interest by active participation in international conventions, including the Pan-Pacific Women's Conferences. Last but not least is the role the club plays in the Joint Committee of about twenty Shanghai women's organizations of different nationalities, which promote all projects for civic improvement.

SEDAN CHAIR SERVICE IN GLEN LINE BUILDING

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

The Hongkong Peak has come to downtown Shanghai! The Glen Line Building, 2 Peking Road, yesterday morning started providing a sedan-chair service for the benefit of tenants and the public who have been deprived of lift service. Above, one of the first patrons to use the chair is seen on his way to the fifth floor. The other view shows the announcement of the management regarding the sedan-chair accommodations "at user's risk."

CHRISTIAN AID IN CHINA NOW GREATLY APPRECIATED

Missionaries Stand by During Emergency: Dinner Given by Chinese Churchmen

As an expression of appreciation for their unwavering decision not to evacuate in this hour of need for service, the Emergency Committee of the Chinese Christian Federation played host to a group of foreign missionaries now in Shanghai on Friday night at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in the French Concession.

Over 100 Chinese and foreign Christian leaders sat down to dinner to enjoy an occasion of Christian fellowship, during which questions of service to the community engaged their attention.

Presiding over the function, Mr. S. U. Zau delivered the speech of welcome, which was followed by several reports on first aid and other charitable work, and an address delivered by the Rev. Z. T. Kaung.

Mr. G. W. Gibb, representing the British missionary group, and Dr. C. G. MacDaniel, the American, responded on behalf of the guests, both reiterating the decision of foreign missionaries to stick to their posts and continue to carry on their service to the community.

Mr. Zau's speech follows:

"On behalf of the Emergency Committee of the Shanghai Christian Federation, I have much honour and pleasure to speak a few words of welcome to all our guests who are present here to-night.

Hardships Appreciated

"There is no need to emphasize the gravity of the present situation. The bombing and cannonading you hear, the hardships and inconveniences you are personally experiencing, and the misery and the suffering of the general populace in and around war zones you are seeing and perceiving, all speak for themselves.

"We are yet able to gather together here and enjoy an occasion of the great Christian fellowship, we cannot but thank God our Heavenly Father for granting us this opportunity, for thus far according us protection for our physical safety and for reassuring us through His Word and our daily prayers and meditations that He will always be with us in whatever circumstances we are.

"All of us appreciate deeply the sacrifice and love that our missionary friends have shown both in the past and at present for the cause of Christianity. It was through many sacrifices and struggles that the Mission work has come to be a success in China.

"I take this opportunity also to express the admiration of our fellowmen toward the gallant stand taken by our foreign Christian brothers and sisters in this land. They will, I believe, with renewed vigour and greater hope work for the peace and goodwill in the land where their pioneers laboured hard during this last century in spite of the pressure brought upon them. There were always enough priests and Levites living among us and winning our respect. But China has been attacked, wounded, robbed, and placed in the least desirable position, the priests have gone, the Levites have gone. China needs friends, neighbours; friends who are friends in need and neighbours of the good Samaritan's type. This is what China expects of our foreign brothers and sisters.

Best Time For Service

"You will agree with me that there is no better time to serve than this present moment. Is this not the opportune time for our followers of Christ to shoulder the Cross? There are thousands of our little brethren who are, in the true literal sense of the word, being hungry, thirsty, naked, sick and wandering without any shelter.

"Before I call upon our speakers to address you, may I put up a few questions which are now before us? Can we as Christians stand mute to see more bloodshed of our non-combatants in China? Shall we endure any longer, being followers of 'Prince of Peace,' the Japanese violations of world peace? For the sake of His love and humanity, should we not be ready to devise ways and means of stopping the wholesale massacre of human lives as have been existing for the last ten weeks? As Christians, we cannot, of course, stand to resort to arms and armaments but we can spiritually pray the Almighty for His help and physically, at least, check the invasion by economic sanction or some other peaceful and effective means. May this war, though undeclared, horrible as it is, bring us some successful ends for the very cause which all of us aim for the spreading of Gospels and the Message of Peace throughout the world."

Heartening Christian Spirit

Mr. Kaung then spoke as follows:

"We have no adequate words to express our deep appreciation of your presence, sympathy and co-operation in this time of distress and trial. We have been, not only more than heartened, by the wonderful Christian spirit that you have shown in your loyalty to the God-given call, and in your courage and faithfulness in discharging the duties of your mission, but also by the undeniable fact that you have stood by us in spite of the imminent dangers since the Shanghai war broke out. Anything which we have been able to do in the way of keeping up the morale of the war affected Christians and in ministering to the needs of our suffering brothers and sisters and helping to house, clothe and feed them, is due to the directing and energing power of our Lord, and to your generous assistance in every way and for which we wish to offer our praises to God and our thanks to you.

"We have all seen with our own eyes the disastrous results of war. Homes, schools, hospitals and even church buildings, have been indiscriminately destroyed. Tabernacles built with your hands, and the labour of many years, have been wiped out of existence. Wanton destruction, destitution and suffering are seen everywhere. The Gospel of love and good-will seems strangely *unreal* in the midst of such unhappy conditions. Our reactions to the present situation will not only affect the attitude of our own spirits but also the progress of Christianity in China for the future.

Missions' Sacrifices

"It is therefore meant that we should find an early opportunity to seek Christian fellowship and to take counsel together. Prompted by the love of Christ, you have unselfishly and sacrificially supplied us with a steady stream of preachers, teachers doctors and nurses and have built schools, hospitals and churches and have been the messengers of that wonderful Gospel that "God is love" and that He sent His only begotten Son for the salvation of the world, and you have exemplified by words, deeds and spirit, the Christian way of life. Above all you have laid the foundation for a Chinese Church with your own lives. To reward your labour and sacrifice, the good Lord has let you see partially the marvellous transformation already made in the Chinese nation politically, socially, intellectually and morally.

"Now, are we going to be discouraged or defeated by the present crisis? Or are we going to see in it the possibilities for far greater progress in the growth of the Kingdom of God in China in the future? Seeing the possibilities which I verily believe lie enfolded in this crisis, are we ready to launch out in faith, consecration and sacrifice for its realization? Have we a direct message of help and comfort and strength to the bewildered people of China in this hour? Have we a programme commensurate with the task outlined by our Lord in Luke 4:18-19 and Matt. 6:33?

God's Leadership

"I am profoundly impressed with the tremendous issues of this hour. The cry of my heart is, that God, who is ever In the Shadow keeping watch above His own, will give to us the seeing eye and the responsive heart, to follow on as He beckons us to the greater good which He has promised, shall work together for those who love Him.

"Let us, in the consciousness of this great responsibility and rejoicing in the honour of the gracious opportunity God now gives us, go forward—we the younger members of the family of God looking up to you, who represent the older church, for guidance and co-operation, working together as one great family for the carrying out of this programme. Let us emulate the spirit of the apostles and the prophets in all the ages, not counting our lives dear unto ourselves, but joyfully giving our all in this sacrificial service. So speeding that glorious day which His Kingdom shall come and His will be done in China and in all the earth as it is done in Heaven."

Chinese Blast 2 Bridges Over Soochow Creek

Soldiers Give Ample Warning to Settlement

CHAPEI CENTRAL MINT IN VICINITY

After one abortive effort, Ichang Road bridge was successfully blown up yesterday at 11.15 a.m. by Chinese soldiers of the Peace Preservation Corps and the 87th Division. The charge of dynamite was set off after ample warning had been given to the Settlement authorities and to the U.S. Marines who are guarding that sector of Soochow Creek.

The alleged reason for making the bridge impassable was to prevent the possibility of hostile forces crossing Soochow Creek into Chapei by that route. Ichang Road Bridge is near the northern end of Gordon Road.

Ever since hostilities began in the Shanghai area, the Chinese have been threatening to blow up the bridge when they considered it necessary. Little surprise therefore was felt yesterday when they announced their intention of blowing it up during the morning.

First Attempt Fails

Two sampans were used to take the first charge of dynamite under the bridge, where it was placed on one of the lower supporting posts. The Chinese soldiers then withdrew to a safe distance and awaited the explosion. The minutes dragged on but nothing continued to happen. When it was evident that the charge was not going to explode, they returned cautiously and made some adjustments. This time the charge went off with a roar, throwing the northern part of the little bridge up into the air in fragments. Although the Settlement side of the structure remained more or less intact, the bridge was effectively rendered impassable.

Certain quarters foresee the likelihood of other bridges connecting the Settlement with Chapei receiving the same treatment at the hands of Chinese forces for military reasons. It is understood that the location of the Central Mint in Chapei near the Ichang Road bridge was one reason for giving that structure first treatment. The Central Mint has received considerable attention from Japanese bombing planes and guns.

Another Bridge Blown Up

A wooden structure belonging to the Central Mint, the Ichang Road Bridge was very old and has been used primarily as a means for employees of the mint to cross the Creek.

Another bridge across Soochow Creek was blown up by Chinese soldiers at 5.30 p.m. This was a small bridge stretching from Chapei to an extra-Settlement Lane 74, running off Robison Road.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

CHINESE SOLDIERS DYNAMITE ICHANG ROAD BRIDGE

After threatening for some time to destroy Ichang Road Bridge, which crosses Soochow Creek near the end of Gordon Road, Chinese soldiers finally blew up the northern section of the structure with a charge of dynamite yesterday morning at 11.15 o'clock, after giving warning to the Settlement authorities. It required two attempts to actually set off the charge which rocked the vicinity. The nearness of the Chapei Central Mint is believed to have a direct bearing on yesterday's action. Another bridge across Soochow Creek was blown up at 5.30 p.m. This second bridge connected Chapei with an extra-Settlement road, Lane 74, off Robison Road.

S.M.C. EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES

Lt.-Col. Trueman's Death Deeply Regretted

Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, in a letter of September 25, to Mr. E. N. Trueman, son of the late Lt.-Col. T. E. Trueman, O.B.E., says:—"It is with deep regret that the Council learned yesterday of the death of your father. I shall be glad if you will kindly forward the enclosed letter, expressing the Council's sympathy, to Mrs. Trueman, and accept at the same time our condolence on your bereavement."

The Chairman's letter to Mrs. Trueman was as follows—"On behalf of the Council I should like to express my own and my colleagues' very real sympathy and condolence with you in the bereavement you have sustained through the death of your husband.

"Lieut.-Col. Trueman's services to the Community of Shanghai commenced so many years ago, and since then have been so constant and varied, that it is difficult not to think of him as no longer with us. His unique and unrivalled record in the Volunteer Corps, from his entry as a private in 1884 to his honorary Command of the Corps from 1914 to 1919 was signalled by a vote of thanks from the Ratepayers and a presentation at the Annual Meeting in 1920. But this was only one of his many important activities in the public interest and during the years we had all become accustomed to call on him—and never without success whenever the Council was in need of assistance of any kind which it was possible for an able and public-spirited citizen to undertake.

"I know that I am speaking for all those Municipal employees who had come in contact with him, as well as for my colleagues and myself, when I say that Lt.-Col. Trueman's death is a personal as well as a public loss."

MANY CHINESE HIT BY MISSILES

Anti-Aircraft Shell Bursts in Gordon Road

Four Chinese riding in rickshaws were injured, one seriously, when an anti-aircraft shell exploded in Gordon Road, near the Metropole Cabaret, at 8.30 a.m. yesterday. The shell is believed to have come from Chinese anti-aircraft batteries to the south-west of the Settlement. Japanese planes were flying near the northern boundary of the Settlement during the morning, and presumably the shell was aimed at them. Another shell exploded on the roof of House 6 and 7, Lane 318, Avenue Road, at 9.45 a.m., causing damage to the roof and a bathroom. There were no injuries, although shrapnel flew in all directions along Avenue Road.

An explosive charge was reported to have fallen on Peking Road, near Shanse Road, at about 8.15 a.m. Four Chinese were injured and were sent to hospital in a Fire Brigade ambulance. At about the same time another explosive missile fell into a house in Mandalay Road without, however, wounding anyone.

A Chinese woman was struck by a stray bullet on Park Road, near Sinza Road.

SCHOLARS DO THEIR BIT IN HOSPITALS

Young Japanese Helping with Wounded

Thirty-five pupils who had been attending Japanese primary schools in Shanghai have remained in war-torn Hongkew, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday.

According to Mr. Tadashi Ishii, principal of the North District Primary School on North Szechuen Road, who was interviewed by a "Mainichi" correspondent, 15 pupils of his school and 20 pupils of the Central District Primary School on Range Road, have remained in Hongkew during the hostilities.

Of the 15 from the North District School, the principal told the correspondent, six are girls. He added that if those from the West District Primary School on Kiaochow Road are added, the total would be greater.

Though only a primary school student, the principal said, Miss Yasue Mayeda is serving as a nurse in a military hospital. Two other youngsters, Master Kazuo Fujii and Master Hiroshi Mine, he added, are assisting Japanese officials. Master Yo Yamagata, the principal said, is serving at the Japanese Consulate-General, with Miss Midori Yamagata, his elder sister.

LARGE GIFT MADE TO JAPANESE NAVY

Mr. T. Funatsu Sends Y.10,000 to Local Office

Mr. Tatsuichiro Funatsu, managing-director of the Japanese Millowners' Association in China, donated Y.10,000 for the care of injured naval men through the offices of the Naval Attaché on Friday, the "Shanghai Mainichi" and "Shanghai Nippo," local Japanese-language papers, reported yesterday.

The two Journals recalled that on September 23, Mr. Funatsu donated a similar amount to the Japanese army.

Representing Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, president of the South Manchuria Railway, Mr. Toshinori Nakanishi, director of the S.M.R. presented Y20,000 for care of the wounded through the offices of the Naval Attaché on Friday, the Journals also reported.

COMMITTEE CO-ORDINATING WORK OF EVACUATION

LIST No. 22

As per List No. 21	$120,704.23
A. R. M. Johnson	20.00
F. Bouvier	25.00
Ch. Ballandras	25.00
Ch. Baboud	25.00
M. Nicole	25.00
J. Sauvayre	25.00
Governor Wu Teh Chen of Kwangtung Province Canton $20,000.00	13,833.89
	$143,738.32

(signed) N. H. LACEY.
Hon. Secretary

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF FOODSTUFFS

According to an announcement by the Shanghai Municipal Council, owners of foodstuffs north of Soochow Creek are requested to report to Miss E. M. Hinder, Food Transport Office, Room 642 Administration Building, at 8.30 a.m. to-day.

SERVICE IN MEMORY OF MR. WILLIAMS

Many of "N.C.D.N." Staff Pay Respects

KILLED IN AUGUST 14 INCIDENT

A memorial service for Mr. A. A. Williams, formerly chief accountant of the "North-China Daily News," took place in the chapel of the International Funeral Directors, Kiaochow Road, yesterday afternoon, Dean Trivett officiating. Mr. Williams, it will be remembered, was one of the foreigners who were killed in the tragic incident at Nanking road on the afternoon of August 14. Representatives of all departments of the "North-China Daily News" attended to pay their last respects to the late Mr. Williams.

Those present were:—Mrs. A. A. Williams, the widow, Mrs. P. M. Pate, Mrs. G. M. Everest, Mrs. H. Diveley, Miss Ruth Benedict. Messrs Edwin Haward, (also representing Mr. Harold Porter), R. T. Peyton-Griffin, G. Sapojnikoff, C. S. Hirsh, R. G. Woodhead, T. D. Davy, A. Haslam, A. W. Sheriff, B. V. Kropanin, L. Yung, B. M. Ruebain, S. Gutteres, V. C. Young, Sheng Kuei-ching, Chang Dien-yu, Wong Tse-wen, Chen Kwei-fong, Chen Chieh, and Shia Dao Tsing.

Wreaths were received from the following:—The Directors, the North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Davis; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Haward; the editorial staff, the "North-China Daily News"; the general office staff; the Cercle Sportif Francaise; Mr. R. E. Linnestad; and C. & L. Brook.

N.C.C. PROGRAMME FOR EMERGENCY

Efforts to Keep Up Morale of Christians

At a meeting of the Ad-Interim Committee of the National Christian Council of China, held on September 21, the following official actions were adopted.

"Owing to the increasing gravity of the situation in China it has become necessary for the Council to re-valuate its work and to adopt a programme to meet the immediate needs.

"Since this war may continue over many months and spread over a large area, it would seem desirable that we should take on war relief as one of our major tasks for the next few months. In order to avoid over-lapping, a National Christian War Relief Committee should be formed. Along with the material relief is the spiritual uplift of the nation. An effort should be made to keep up the morale of the Chinese Christians.

"The Council should also keep a very close contact with its constituency through correspondence and radio broadcasts. As soon as conditions permit some secretaries of the Council should travel, discovering local needs and enlisting local support toward this programme of war relief. Beside keeping in touch with Christians in China, the Council should keep Christian organizations and friends abroad informed of the actual conditions in China. They will want to know about the needs of the people, the effect of this war on church work, and the truth of what has been going on here in the Far East."

COTTON CROPS TO BE COLLECTED

Chinese Bankers to Grant Loans to Merchants

Arrangements are reported to have been made with Chinese bankers by the Pootung Guild to grant loans to merchants undertaking the collection of the cotton crop from the Pootung districts.

Bumper crops from Pootung, including Fenghsien, Nanwei, Chuansha, Sunkiang and Chinshan, are estimated to amount to 1,000,000 piculs of cotton. Owing to the situation, and the stagnant market, prices of cotton have been falling steadily.

The serious effect on the livelihood of the peasants is reported to have prompted the Pootung Guild to devise urgent relief measures. According to the arrangements made with Chinese bankers, the latter will accept all cotton as security against loans to be granted for the collection of the crop.

The Pootung Guild is also planning to call a meeting of cotton merchants and owners of ginning factories in the Pootung area to discuss the procedure of collection of the cotton crop.

FIREMAN WOUNDED BY SHRAPNEL

Chinese Injured as Shelling Starts in Dixwell Road

Only one call was received by the fire fighting forces on Friday but it proved a difficult and dangerous task.

At 18.18 hrs. (6.18 p.m.), after a quiet day, a call was received from the Police to Kashing and Dixwell Road.

A "special squad" machine from Central Division responded. The fire was found to be some distance from the road and a line of hose was laid, but just as water was turned on shelling commenced.

Orders were given to take cover, and full use was made of the meagre cover afforded by the remains of property in the vicinity. Despite this precaution, Leading Fireman No. 237 was wounded by shrapnel from a bursting shell, receiving injuries to his left thigh.

He was conveyed to the Police Hospital with the least possible delay. Enquiries made yesterday revealed that an operation will be necessary to remove the shrapnel embedded in his thigh.

When the shelling abated it was decided to withdraw the machine and personnel to a place of safety and this proved to be a fortunate move as shelling recommenced within a few minutes. Under the circumstances it was deemed advisable to withdraw altogether, and the machine returned to Central Station.

The Ambulance Service answered 28 calls and conveyed 28 persons to hospital. No war casualties were reported by this Service on Friday.

Brigade Watchtowers reported 11 fires in Chinese occupied territories during the 24 hours.

CHOLERA TOLL STILL MOUNTING

Deaths in Settlement Now Total Ninety-two

The following table gives the total number of proved cases of cholera, and deaths caused by cholera, since the outbreak of the disease on August 30 this year. These cholera cases have been confirmed, by bacteriological examination, in hospitals situated in the International Settlement, and include all cases and deaths up to and including September 24:—

	Cases	Deaths
Residents International Settlement	373	65
Residents French Concession	75	8
Residents Outlying Chinese Areas	66	8
No fixed abode (presumably refugees)	96	11
	610	92

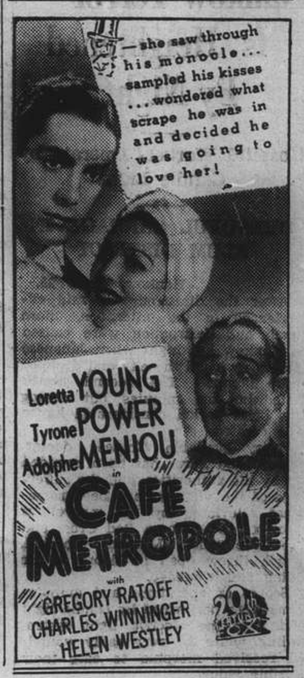
In addition to the above confirmed cases, there were also up to September 24, 1,114 clinically suspected cases.

It is reiterated that the above figures are for cases treated in International Settlement hospitals only.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

The International Relief Committee, at 123 Bv. de Montigny (Shanghai Y.M.C.A. Building) wishes to acknowledge with thanks the following receipts up to September 25. Donations may be sent either to the above address or Bank of China, 115 Route Marco Polo and 624 Avenue Joffre.

Carlowitz & Co.	$ 500.00
Mrs. R. D. Abraham	50.00
Kiang Hai San	1.00
Kee Tze	1.00
Sun Tze	1.00
Yang Kee Yin	1.00
Tong Jen Kun	1.00
Wo Fong Thread Mill	1.00
Pen Hung Tze	1.00
Chu Siao Yuen	.20
Previously acknowledged	79,406.59
	$79,963.79



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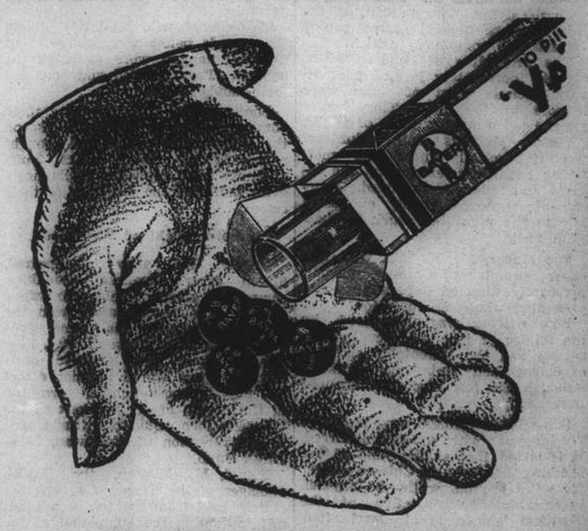

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Polo Club and Corps Cavalry Provide Bright Gymkhana

SKILL AND MERRYMAKING AT COLUMBIA RIDING SCHOOL

Faultless Riding Brings Individual Title to Capt. Davidson Houston; Cpl. Welch's Men Win

By The Squire

THE gymkhana held yesterday evening by the Polo Club and Corps Cavalry at the Columbia Riding School must have been one of the most successful for years. A large crowd was kept roaring with laughter the whole time and although there were several spills, Lowe's was the only one that looked at all serious, as he fell very heavily indeed, and it is believed that he was very badly shaken.

The first event was the Section Jumping. Six teams entered and far and away the best performance was put up by Corporal Welch's section which consisted, besides himself, of Troopers Ford, Siemssen and A. A. White. There was a tie for second place and in the jump off the Light Horse Headquarters Section (Captain Maitland, Lieut. Cumming, S. S. M. Hickmott and Sergt. Bolton) led Corporal MacDermot's section by sixty points to forty nine.

Individual Jumping

Next came the final of the Individual Jumping, over six obstacles, hurdle, wall, post and rails, fence, big fence and triple bar. This was won quite easily by Captain Davidson Houston on Military Plane who made an almost faultless round with only two touches.

Trooper Sackville West was second on The Minor and third came Corporal MacDermot, who had the best round in the preliminary jumping. He had four faults yesterday. Major Harrison, on Tractor, was fourth, with five faults, tieing with Trooper Siemssen on White Hunter.

The Beer Race

There was a short interval for the removal of some of the jumps and spectators prepared for the real laugh of the afternoon, and they were not at all disappointed. The Lloyd Lindsay Race (Light Horse version) was a riot of fun and it says much for the speed of the ponies and the thirst of the riders in the winning section that they completed the course in one minute and ten seconds. Starting off by knocking down all the beer bottles, they recovered them, nevertheless, before much of the precious liquid had escaped (there was some argument about this!) and were off like a flash. The section consisted of Corporal Macdermot and Troopers Toeg, Bird and Gale-Duncan.

It was in this event that Lowe took such a nasty spill at the wall and it was extraordinarily plucky of him to carry on afterwards as there were still four jumps to go.

A Gallop for Chairs

The last event was also packed with funny incidents—Musical Chairs always are, and with Captains Maitland and Greig taking charge it developed into a glorified Paul Jones, only about ten times as dangerous. Maitland was far from satisfied with anything approaching the ordinary and the whole proceeding was more in the nature of a stampede than a gentle canter. Alec White and Major Harrison were always amongst the first to get a chair although the latter had to thank Boyle for losing his pony for staying in so long as he snaffled his chair when Boyle got up to catch his pony. These two were left in the final, White just getting there first to win the Cup.

It was a case of standing room only long before the show commenced and amongst the spectators we were glad to welcome back General Macnaghten, President of the Polo Club, looking very fit and well.

Before calling upon Mrs. Andrew to present the prizes, Mr. Franklin paid a tribute to help that had been received from the Proprietors of the Columbia Riding School. Nothing had been too much trouble for them and they did everything they possibly could to make the show a success.

CHICAGO'S GAME IS WASHED OUT

Uneventful Day in American Baseball Leagues

PIRATES EASILY BEAT CINCINNATI

New York, Sept. 24.

With rain washing out the game between the Chicago Cubs and the St. Louis Cardinals and with several of the teams travelling, only a curtailed programme of tussels in both the American and National Leagues was played off to-day.

In the only game in the National League, the Pittsburgh Pirates trounced the Cincinnati Reds, eight to two.

Yankees Stop Red Sox

Two games were played off in the American League. The Yankees had an easy time beating the Boston Red Sox, five to one, while the Cleveland Indians edged out the Detroit Tigers, two to one.

The Buccaneers triumphed over the Reds largely because of the five miscues registered by the Redlegs. Both teams indulged in heavy hitting, the Bucs chalking up thirteen against ten.

Eugene Schott, moundsman of the Reds, was chased to the showers in the sixth inning, when the Pirates crossed the plate on six occasions. Lloyd Waner crashed out a double and two singles.

Indians down Tigers

With Hal Trosky knocking out two doubles and a single to lead the attack, the Indians subdued the Tigers, two to one. The Sioux scored both their runs in the fifth. They outhit the Bengals, nine to five, in an errorless game.

Although Joe Cronin, manager of the Boston Red Sox, homered he failed to stem the tide of defeat and his team went down to the Yankees by five to one.

Bob Rolfe paved the way to victory for the Yanks when his triple scored in the fourth inning brought in three men.—United Press.

Detailed Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	8	13	0
Cincinnati	2	10	2

Batteries: Bauers and Todd; Schott, Kleinhans, Vandermeer, Cascarella and Lombardi.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	5	8	0
Boston	1	7	1

Batteries: Vance, Andrews and Gallen; McKain, Wilson, Peacock and Berg, More.

Detroit	1	5	0
Cleveland	2	9	0

Batteries: Wade, McLaughlin and York; Galehouse and Pytlak.

Team Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	87	54	.617
Chicago	85	59	.590
St. Louis	79	63	.545
Pittsburgh	77	69	.531
Boston	73	71	.507
Brooklyn	61	83	.424
Philadelphia	58	86	.403
Cincinnati	56	88	.389

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	98	46	.678
Detroit	85	60	.556
Chicago	80	63	.560
Boston	74	67	.525
Cleveland	75	68	.525
Washington	69	74	.403
Philadelphia	48	93	.340
St. Louis	43	101	.299

—United Press.

KHO SIN-KIE REACHES FRENCH SEMI-FINAL

Will Meet Hard Opponent in Boussus

Paris, Sept. 25.

The Chinese Davis Cup player, Kho Sin-kie, reached the semi-finals of the International Tennis Championship tournament here by defeating the Frenchman R. Vieillard 6-3, 6-4. His opponent in the semi-finals will be the French ace Christian Boussus.

Paul Feret of France and the Yougoslavian Puncek will contest the other half of the semi-final round.

Kho Sin-kie also reached the semi-finals of the men's doubles, when, partnered by Puncek, they defeated a French combination.

In the mixed doubles, Mme. Halef and Von Metaxa, of Austria, defeated Miss Gem Hoahing, of China and Garnier, of France, by 6-2, 6-2.—Havas.

GARCIA ESTABLISHED AS DRAWING CARD

New York, Sept. 24.

As a result of his spectacular fight yesterday, Ceferino Garcia, hard-hitting Filipino, has been established as a great New York drawing-card. He has already received offers to fight in San Francisco, Honolulu, Mexico City and New York, according to sports observers.

There has been some talk of elevating Lou Ambers or Pedro Montanez from the lightweight division for a title bout with Barney Ross, but Garcia's manager, said that if either wants to fight the champion, he must first fight Garcia who is the outstanding contender.

Garcia will leave for Los Angeles on Saturday. As a result of three stitches taken in a face wound, he will rest for six weeks.—United Press.

CALIFORNIAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Alice Marble Eliminates Dorothy Bundy

Los Angeles, Sept. 24.

Alice Marble to-day entered the final of the California Open Tennis Championship.

The youthful American girl, who is ranked as the leading player in the United States, rallied after dropping the first set to defeat Dorothy Bundy. She won by scores of 2-6, 6-0, 6-4.

Van Ryn Loses

A major upset was seen when Rex Wheeler, young Stanford University ace, trimmed Johnny Van Ryn, a ranking player, in convincing fashion. The youthful collegian won in a fine spurt.

A furious battle marked first two sets, the first of which went to Van Ryn, but the collegian put on pressure and won the next three and the match. Johnny Van Ryn did poorly in the final two sets. The scores were: 5-7, 9-7, 6-0, 6-0.—United Press.

U.S. FOOTBALL TRIAL GAMES

New York, Sept. 24.

The 1937 football season started to-day with warming-up games in various parts of the United States.

In most cases the bigger colleges clashed with minor teams in order to test their new material. The league will swing into full action next week.

Scores of games played to-day follow:

U.C.L.A. 26, Oregon 13
Georgia Tech, 59 Presbyterian College 0
Drake 32, Washington 2
Denver 12, Colorado Mines 0
New Mexico State 14, Texas Mines 0
—United Press.

S'HAI FOOTBALL CLUB MEETING TO-MORROW

A committee meeting has been called for to-morrow at which the time and place for this year's annual club meeting will be discussed. Practice games are already being arranged and old and new members will be advised in this connection as early as possible.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

"HERE WE GO GATHERING NUTS IN MAY"

An unrehearsed pas deux in front of the Xavier goal in yesterday's soccer game. The A.S.F. centre forward has hurled himself through the air in an unsuccessful attempt to stop a Xavier back from clearing the ball.

BUDGE FIRST, VON CRAMM NEXT

Tennis World's Best Ranking List Is Announced

ANITA LIZANA HEADS WOMEN'S LIST

London, Sept. 24.

The ranking list of the world's best tennis players which is annually issued by the veteran tennis expert Wallis Myers has just been published here.

As was to be expected Myers assigns the first place to the young American Donald Budge, who won the All-England championship at Wimbledon as well as the American championship at Forest Hills and moreover recovered the Davis Cup for the United States almost single-handed.

Second place is given to the German champion Baron Gottfried von Cramm.

The world's third best tennis player according to the results of the 1937 season is in the opinion of Wallis Myers the young German player Henner Henkel.

The other players considered worthy of a place in this list are:—4, Austin (England); 5, Riggs (United States); 6, Grant (U.S.A.); 7, Crawford (Australia); 8, Menzel (Czechoslovakia); 9, Parker (U.S.A.); 10, Hare (England).

The list of the world's ten best women players on the basis of performances in 1937 is as follows; 1, Anita Lizana (Chile); 2, Mrs. Little (Dorothy Round) (Britain); 3, Miss Jedrzejowska (Poland); 4, Hilde Sperling (Denmark); 5, Mme Mathieu (France); 6, Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.); 7, Alice Marble (U.S.A.); 8, Marieluise Horn (Germany); 9, Miss Hardwick (Britain); 10, Miss Bundy (U.S.A.).—Trans-Ocean.

NEW FRENCH BOXING ORGANIZATION

London, Aug. 25.

The breakaway of certain managers from the French Boxing Federation seems to be generally regretted among boxing writers in Paris, who consider that it only adds confusion to French boxing.

A new organization, called the French Pugilistic Federation, has been formed and has obtained a certain amount of support.

Of the 91 managers licensed by the French Boxing Federation, 17 have joined the new body and of the 71 boxers ranked as first class, 12 have agreements with the rebelling managers.

SOCCER SIDES PRACTISE FOR THE COMING SEASON

Champion A.S.F. Team Beats Xavier 7-2 in a Friendly Encounter at the American School

By "Scrutator"

THE friendly soccer game between the Association Sportive Francaise and St. Francis Xavier played on the ground of the Shanghai American School yesterday, produced few interesting passages—nevertheless a number of incidents amused the large number of spectators present. The ground conditions were against speedy movements, but in spite of this, the Schoolboys made progress more rapidly than the French.

The game showed that Belinky will solve the inside right problem of the Champions. Apart from Monnot, on the left wing, the other reserve players tried in the forward line were not impressive. Karl Neubourg will strengthen the rear and allow Collet to move into the half-back line.

Promising S.F.X. Side

The S.F.X. have some promising material which if handled correctly should enable them to develop into a sound side. Kabbett in goal, brought off some good saves in spite of being defeated seven times. Kwai, who was brought into the game in the second half at left half back, is a promising player, while Karolitch, the ex-Sokol player, should prove an asset in the front line. Mr. Raymond officiated. The teams lined up as follows.—

A.S.F.:—Boissezon, Collet, Neubourg K. Picot, Segalen, P. Bell, Favacho, Belinky, Roboostoff, Bossuet, Jim Ward.

S.F.X.—Kabbett, Oliveros, Garwood, S. Foyn, M. Greenberg, Capulos, F. Foyn, Petterson, Karolitch, Schultz, Solovief.

The Play

The French right wing was early prominent with Favacho a dangerous raider. Karolitch was sent away, but hesitated in crossing, and when he did manage to get the ball over Petterson shot wildly. Schultz gained the first corner for the School after twelve minutes, following which Karolitch sent a pass out to Freddy Foyn to see the winger shoot narrowly past the far post.

The Champions then staged a raid and Favacho sent a ball across which struck the top of the bar to run back into play for Jim Ward to gather and slip to Bossuet who scored from eight yards after fifteen minutes' play. The French continued to attack and Jim Ward fired in a strong shot which Kabbett managed to push out for Belinky to shoot past from three yards.

School Equalizes

Meyer Greenberg "stole" a throw-in to the amusement of the crowd, to see Freddy Foyn get away and cross, but Schultz failed to get to the ball properly and tapped it weakly to Boissezon who easily cleared. The School equalized as the result of a fine piece of work after twenty minutes' play.

Petterson received from Garwood and carried the ball forward and placed to Karolitch when he was expected to pass to Foyn who was being covered by the French defenders rushing back to protect their goal. Karolitch, with a fast ground shot beat Boissezon. Bobby Favacho broke away and fired in a strong shot which Kabbett, to the amusement of the crowd headed for a corner. The keeper appeared to be dazed by his effort. Kabbett distinguished himself later by bringing off two saves from Jimmy Ward, following which Favacho sent in a terrific drive which many thought had passed outside the posts.

Series of Misses

Kabbett, however, indicated that the ball had beaten him. There were no goal nets used in this game. Robboostoff was then given a glorious chance to score, but shot past from six yards. Jimmy Ward netted but the point was disallowed for offside. Just on half time Petterson was presented with a fine chance to score, but instead of carrying the ball forward elected to shoot from outside the area, with the result that the ball went past.

In the second half, constant changing of players was indulged in by the Champions. Goals were scored by Roboostoff after fifteen minutes, Foyn nineteen minutes, Borgeest twenty-two minutes, Monnot twenty-four minutes, and Collet just on time. The game ended in a win for the Champions by seven goals to two.

YORKS BEAT SOMERSET AT RUGGER

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 24.

Yorkshire beat Somerset in a friendly Rugby Union match to-day by 13 points to six.—Reuter.

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CLAREMONT HOUSE (just opened). Large and small rooms, all comfortably furnished. Excellent food, first class service. Good location, back of the English Country Club. Lane 591, House 101/103 Bubbling Well Road. -2224

HENLEY House, 1094 Avenue Road, single/double rooms, comfortable, terms moderate. British management. Telephone 37133. -2165

31 RUE Massenet. Situated in the best residential section in its own grounds. Excellent food. One beautiful large room with food. Telephone 73015. -1961

BERKELEY 20/12 Seymour Road corner Foch, new building, steam-heated. Modern furnished south room, private bathroom, moderate rates. Telephone 36251. -1928

THE Towers. 1182 Avenue Road Double room, facing south, also single room, private bathrooms. Garden, tennis, very cool. Telephone 35534. -1626

BARNETT House. Double/single rooms, private bathrooms, excellent food. Reasonable rates. 44 Carter Road, Lane 41. Telephone 30226. -2190

HAMPTON Court, 414 Seymour Road, corner Avenue Road. Double/single rooms, private bath, good food, tennis court. Telephone 31113, Mrs. Ambrose. -2080

AVENUE Hall. Double and single rooms, private bathrooms. Good food. Supervised by Mrs. Falkenstein. 1434 Avenue Road, Telephone 30244. -2177

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FOUR room apartment in first-class building, Frenchtown, monthly basis, furniture to be taken over at reasonable price. Phone 73878.

EUROPEAN Doctor wants to give up his private residence. Most desirable flat: 3 large and 1 small room, well furnished. Best location Frenchtown or would share with family or bachelor. Box A or Telephone 76385.

FULLY furnished flat, hot water, steam heating. 159/12 Seymour Road. -2276

TO LET, from October 2, five-roomed flat, 6th floor, French Concession, furnished or unfurnished, period five/nine months as arranged. Telephone 71338, or Box 1084, N.C.D.N. -2278

$95 WELL-FURNISHED two-roomed flat, Gascogne Apartments, Avenue Joffre. Box 1087, N.C.D.N.

$120. TWO well-furnished flats, steam-heating, verandah, bathroom, kitchen. 141/2 Seymour Road, Telephone 36832. -2260

TO LET at once to responsible party a 2-roomed furnished flat. All latest modern conveniences. Rent $100. Furniture to be taken over at a reasonable price. Apply: Léonard-Veysseyre-Kruze, Architects, 461 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 83943. 9892

COMFORTABLE, two-roomed flat, all conveniences, suitable for a married couple or two bachelors. Immediate occupation, on a monthly base or otherwise as desired. Near St. George's. Address Box 1049, N.C.D.N. -2193

TWO-ROOMED furnished apartment, Continental Court, 216 Seymour Road. Apply Fleur-de-Lys, Telephone 32378. -2225

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS

THREE large bright roomed apartment in quiet district, central heating, hot and cold water. Opposite I.S.S. Building. Every convenience. Apply 1831 Avenue Joffre. -2259

KING'S—Lynn Apartments, 43 Route Kaufmann. 3 rooms, all modern conveniences, very quiet, desirable neighbourhood, very reasonable rentals. Apply to China Realty Company, Federal Inc., U.S.A., Telephone 15410. 9893

TO LET. Attractive single-room apartment, bathroom, kitchen, 266 Route Culty. Apply Spence, Robinson & Partners, 27 Peking Road. Telephone 11355. 9889

TO LET, Wayfoong House, 220 Szechuen Road. Single two-roomed and three-roomed self-contained flats, each flat being equipped with all modern conveniences. For further particulars kindly apply to Engineer's Office. Room 110. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 12 The Bund. 9437

NESTHOUSE Apartments—Lane 30, House 3, Nanyang Road, Apt. 2 available October. Apt. 3 for immediate occupation. Attractive 2-room apartments with bathroom, kitchen, public telephone, refrigerator at reduced rentals. Apply Palmer & Turner, Property Office, 17 Canton Road, Telephone 15100. 9438

PALMS, 211 Haig/Sayzoong. Two/three-roomed apartments, taxes, heating, water, garden, Quiet. Apply Apartment 7. -2069

TSONGCHOW Road (Burlington Court), screened 2-roomed flat with bathroom, kitchen, balcony, $102.50 including hot/cold water, taxes, heating. Telephone 35638 during tiffin hours and 6 to 8 p.m. -2234

LIBERTY Apartments. 258 Rue Maresca. Three-roomed apartment with bathroom, pantry and kitchen, Rent $150 including taxes, water, heating, refrigerator and lift service. Garage extra. Apply W. A. White & Co., Ltd. 81 Jinkee Road. Telephone 11549. 9877

TO LET one 4-roomed apartment in Majestic Apartment, at reasonable rental. Apply Resident Engineer's Office, 864 Bubbling Well Road. -2246

TO LET, unfurnished two-roomed flat, bathroom, verandah. Telephone 70332, 170 Route Say Zoong. -2219

TO LET 5 Yang Terrace, Wei-hai-wei Road, 8 rooms, bathrooms, kitchen, servants' quarters. Apply Spence, Robinson & Partners, 27 Peking Road. Telephone 11355. 9873

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SHOP to let, suitable for office or godown. Apply 616 Avenue Foch, 9-12 and 2-4. -2248

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PART shop with/without room to let in heart French Concession. Moderate rate. 716 Avenue Joffre. -2043

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED two rooms furnished apartment vicinity Kiaochow road, Bubbling Well, Yu Yuen Road. Telephone 73465 during meal time. -2299

FURNISHED or unfurnished one-roomed flat, bath, kitchen, Settlement. Address Box 1073, N.C.D.N. -2258

ENGLISH couple require furnished flat of two rooms. Central district. Reply Box 1079, N.C.D.N. 9894

FURNISHED four-roomed apartment as going concern on monthly basis for indefinite period. Timperley, Park Hotel. -2195

WANTED, single, fully-furnished, steamheated room by gentleman. Western district. Address Box 1051, N.C.D.N. -2200

WANTED, three/four roomed apartment, western district, central location. Also shop with upper floors, yearly contract. Address Box 1028, N.C.D.N. -2156

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VERDUN Terrace, furnished 4-roomed house to let, moderate rent, furniture to be taken over. Please address Box 1068, N.C.D.N. -2241

FOR SALE or rent, attractive, fully-furnished house, Columbia Circle. Address Box 813, N.C.D.N. 9593

ADVERTISER wants to share his very modern house, Tifeng Road, with married couple or 1-2 bachelors. Quiet situation, garden, large roof-garden, 2 verandahs. Telephone 21024, 7-8 a.m., 1.30-2 p.m. 9861

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TO RENT, four-roomed house, western district. Telephone 31461. -2205

TO LET. Modern semi-detached house, 5 main rooms. Edinburgh Road, near Yu Yuen Road. Particulars from Sidney J. Powell, Telephone 10918. 9855

TO LET 13, 21, 31 and 45 Columbia Road, very desirable residences, six rooms, two bathrooms, servants' quarters, garage, with central heating and modern conveniences. Apply Spence, Robinson & Partners. Telephone 11355. 9483

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JAPANESE PLANES ACTIVE HERE

Chapei and Pootung Come in for Heavy Bombing

LONE CHINESE PLANE MAKES RAID

Heavy shelling and bombing of Chapei and Pootung constituted the main activities of Japanese forces in the Shanghai area yesterday. Five areas in the vicinity of the North Station, Jukong Road, Paoshan Road and the Eight Character Bridge came in for considerable shelling, while bombs were dropped near the Commercial Press.

Yesterday afternoon, Japanese aeroplanes were active over Pootung as many as ten being counted in the air together bombing various Chinese positions, while Japanese warships intermittently dropped shells into the hinterland. The machines circled over the district for some hours, and a Japanese spokesman at yesterday's press conference declared that the operations were carried out by crack squadrons of the Japanese air force. "They could almost hit an ant-hill," he declared referring to their bombing ability, and pointed out that civilians living on the boundaries of Pootung and Chapei should have no cause for worry.

Shortly before 11 o'clock last night Japanese anti-aircraft guns broke the night's quiet and searchlights pierced the murky gloom as one solitary Chinese plane appeared and roared over the river. Whether any damage was done could not be ascertained.

Heavy Fighting at Lotien

There was very heavy fighting at Lotien and east of Liuhang on Friday afternoon and night, but again the attempts of the invaders to break through the Chinese line met with utter failure, according to a Chinese military spokesman yesterday afternoon. Casualties on both sides were reported to be heavy.

A score of Japanese vessels and a warship were anchored along the coast from Liuhokou to Machiao, the spokesman said. According to reports, the landing of further Japanese reinforcements was proceeding.

After remaining inactive for the past two days, Japanese planes again flew over Dazang and Lotien areas yesterday morning. A few bombs intended for supposed gun emplacements landed in the open field near Lotien, the spokesman said.

Referring to the bombing of the Wu-Han area by Japanese planes on Friday, the spokesman said it was another interesting illustration of the peculiarity of Japanese mentality. Having handed over the Japanese Concession at Hankow to the Chinese authorities for safe-keeping, they now find it convenient to bomb the Chinese area near by.

Hankow Terror Is Heightened by Night Raid

(Continued from page 9)

Inordinately large fires were started where bombs dropped, and at a late hour last night most of these were still burning.

Altogether nine Japanese 'planes took part in the raid, and of the bombs they dropped two fell into the Yangtze, barely 200 yards from the British river gunboat Aphis.

Slum Area Again Raided

Wuchingmiao, the slum district of Hankow, which was bombed yesterday, presented an even more tragic appearance after being re-visited by Japanese bombers to-day.

Thousands of bewildered, homeless victims wandered through the streets, while tired relief workers were still engaged in digging out victims, both dead and alive, some so badly mangled they were better dead than alive.

Reuter's correspondent encountered a ten-year-old Chinese boy bearing the slight corpse of his mother on his shoulders. He reverently laid her at the feet of a hospital gateman and asked that she be given a proper burial while he searched for his missing brothers and sisters.

Reuter's correspondent then looked into a hut and saw three men sitting upright in natural attitudes, all quite dead. One was clutching a dead child. In one room of another dwelling was a pile of corpses, while in the next room a Chinese woman was unconcernedly cooking a meal.

Chinese reports claim that one Japanese bomber was brought down 40 kilometres from Hankow by Chinese pursuit 'planes after yesterday's raid.

It is estimated that the raiders came over at a height of 2,000 ft. and, foreign observers believe, they could not fail to notice the thickly populated conditions of Wuchingmiao and the absence of any military objectives.

Meanwhile, fearing another visitation, anxious watchers scanned the skies all day long.—Reuter.

LIBRARY FUNCTIONS IN EMERGENCY

Holders of Books in War Areas Asked to Report

During August the S.M.C. Public Library issued 2,318 volumes to subscribers, 1,886 of fiction and 432 of non-fiction. Altogether 2,146 persons made use of the reading room during the month, according to a report issued yesterday.

The library is now open only to subscribers, the Public Reading-Rooms being temporarily closed until further notice.

Subscribers who borrowed books prior to August 13 and were unable to return them will not be charged overdue fines, but are requested to return the books at the earliest opportunity. The books which may have been lost in abandoned residences must be reported to the librarian in writing.

The library hours during weekdays are now temporarily from 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. during which time books may be exchanged as usual.

Subscribers who have lost their library cards may apply for new cards which will be issued at the charging desk upon payment of twenty-five cents.

The Reading Room for subscribers will be also open on Sundays, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Cable Service Restored After Lapse

The full service of the three foreign cable companies was restored yesterday afternoon after a temporary lapse due to a fault in the connection. Thus Shanghai is again in touch with the world by cable. It is pointed out that a satisfactory connection is fully operative.

The original disruption of the cable service was due to heavy shelling in the vicinity of Woosung last month, when a missile struck underground between Woosung and Paoshan. The three companies undertook joint emergency repairs as soon as conditions permitted.

Foreign Envoys In Nanking Take Due Precaution

Diplomatic Staffs Safeguard Lives Against Raids

SURVEY OF MEANS MADE AT CAPITAL

Nanking, Sept. 24.

A survey by the United Press here to-day revealed that Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, and the American Embassy staff were in line with the general action taken by other foreign diplomatic authorities in Nanking in boarding a gunboat following the Japanese threat to bomb Nanking to the ground.

Mr. Johnson's action, it was believed, attracted widespread attention because he was one of the few foreign Ambassadors remaining in the capital at the time the Japanese warning was given. The French Ambassador, M. Emile Naggiar, has been in Shanghai for the past fortnight, while the Italian Ambassador has been in Shanghai for more than a month. The British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, is still in Shanghai recuperating from wounds inflicted by Japanese aerial machine-gunners while the Ambassador was en route to Shanghai from Nanking a month ago.

Withdrawals of Staffs

The entire French Embassy personnel, with the exception of M. Lucien Colin, is still living aboard the French gunboat, Amiral Chamer, the United Press learned. The entire personnel of the British Embassy, with the exception of the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. R. G. Howe, and the military attache, Col. Lovat-Fraser, boarded the British gunboat, H.M.S. Bee, soon after the Japanese warning was given.

The ranking Italian diplomat in Nanking boarded an Italian river steamer following the Japanese warning and was up river during Tuesday's air raid, while the U.S.S. Luzon and the British and French gunboats remained at their usual Nanking anchorage.

Besides the American Ambassador, Mr. Johnson, also in Nanking on Tuesday was the Soviet Ambassador, M. Dmitri V. Bogomoloff, who with his wife, remained in the Soviet Embassy where a $12,000 bomb-proof dugout, topped with four feet of solid concrete, has been constructed.

Mr. Johnson and members of the American Embassy staff came ashore from the American gunboat on numerous occasions during the 36 hours that American affairs were conducted outside the Embassy. Mr. Johnson also returned ashore during the first part of last Tuesday's air raid, and remained in the Embassy when Japanese planes returned for a second raid.

Foreign circles here aware of the complete facts believed that the action of all foreign embassies in transferring their staffs to gunboats was to facilitate their conduct of normal business in the event of damage to their respective embassies and to prevent isolation through interruption in ordinary commercial communication lines.—United Press.

U.S.S. GOLD STAR DUE HERE TO-DAY

Naval Transport Has Mail for Shanghai

Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, announced yesterday evening that the U.S.S. Gold Star, naval transport, will be arriving here to-day, Sept. 26, en route from northern ports to Manila with 116 evacuees for Manila.

The Gold Star left Kobe after having delivered its capacity load of evacuees returning to the United States via the ss. President Lincoln and the President Grant. It has 400 bags of U.S. mail for Shanghai and will proceed to the naval buoy and will depart from Shanghai to-morrow, Sept. 27.

Present indications are that not more than two or three additional spaces will be available for nationals trying to leave Shanghai for Manila.

CATHAY HOTEL BACK TO NORMAL

Evidence of Shanghai's rapid recuperative powers is present at the Cathay Hotel Lounge, where every indication points out that things are getting back to normal. The staff is just as alert as ever, providing the same unexcelled service that was given the patrons before the hotel was closed after the never-to-be-forgotten "Bloody Saturday." Joseph Ullstein's orchestra continues daily to provide concert music between the hours of 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m.

If present conditions are any indication it will not be long before the lounge will once again be the popular rendezvous it was before the hotel closed, for already numerous patrons, both old and new, are taking advantage of the facilities afforded. 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. are the hours which are the most popular with the patrons. Most of them drop in at these hours for either a pre-tiffin cocktail or for afternoon tea.

U.S. Fleet Will Afford Fullest Protective Aid

Naval Forces Will Remain on Duty in China Waters

STAND STIFFENS

Admiral Harry Yarnell Broadcasts Order

Washington, Sept. 24.

The United States Asiatic Fleet will remain in Chinese waters as long as the present trouble between China and Japan exists, according to a statement issued to-day by the Navy Department.

The announcement, made by Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, after a meeting of the Navy General Board, says the Navy's policy of maintaining warships at ports where they are needed to protect American citizens will continue in full force, "even after an opportunity to leave has been given.

"Most Americans now in China are engaged in business or professions which are their only means of livelihood. They are unwilling to leave until their business has been destroyed or actual physical danger compels them to depart. Until such time our naval forces cannot be withdrawn without failure in our duty and without bringing great discredit on the United States Navy."

It is revealed that Admiral Yarnell's announcement was broadcast from the flagship Augusta, which is in Shanghai, to other vessels of the Asiatic Fleet on Sept. 22, the day on which the United States protested to Japan against the bombing of Nanking. Plain language was used, instead of code, so that the meaning should not be lost on any Japanese wireless stations which might be listening.—Reuter.

U.S. Stand Stiffens

Washington, Sept. 24.

The American Government's stand to-day stiffened with the warning that the United States naval forces would protect nationals throughout China at all costs.

Although officials of the Department of State refused comment on the Chinese demands for assistance, a more rigid American policy was apparent in the announcement to naval forces to remain in Chinese ports and Wednesday's vigorous protest to Tokyo regarding the bombing of urban areas.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, in a press conference, declined to amplify the naval announcement further. He indicated that the Government feels it unnecessary to issue a fresh protest to Tokyo against the bombing of Canton. He declined to comment on the statements of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wang Chung-hui.

The Department of State officials received without enthusiasm European suggestions for the invocation of the Nine-Power treaty as a means of bringing about a conference of world powers to discuss the Sino-Japanese situation.—United Press.

Japanese Raiders Again Bomb Nanking

(Continued from page 9)

well as on Hsiakwan, but the district west of Chunshan Road was not hit."

Three Raids Claimed

Three squadrons of Japanese naval 'planes bombed Nanking yesterday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, the headquarters of the Third Fleet in Shanghai announced last night. Another squadron bombed the Kiangyin forts and a Chinese cruiser, anchored about 30 miles down the river from the fortifications.

The first raid by a unit under Lt. Takahashi, attacked buildings of the Nanking Tangpu and the Municipal Government. The second raid by Lieut. Tanaka's squadron, fired the Hsiakwan power plant. Lt. Shimanaga's unit severely damaged the wireless station and the building of the Finance Ministry.

The 'planes which "badly damaged" the Kiangyin forts and Army barracks nearby and the cruiser were commanded by Lt. Terajma and Sub-Lieut. Nishioka, the statement added. Lt. Sakamoto, who took part in the raid on Nanking, was shot to death by shrapnel from Nanking anti-aircraft guns.

Questioned by members of the press, the Japanese spokesman stated that the Tangpu, Municipal and Finance Ministry buildings were being used for military purposes—enlisting recruits, training or clerical work. It was the Japanese policy not to bomb missions, schools or churches. It was also announced that Dr. Junpei Shinobu, Japan's foremost exponent of international law, had been summoned to the Shanghai area to advise the armed forces on the legitimacy of their objectives.

HOIHOW SHELLED AND BOMBED

Rural Villages Targets of Air Raids

Canton, Sept. 25.

A Japanese cruiser and two seaplanes shelled and bombed Hoihow, the chief port of Hainan Island, at 7 o'clock this morning. The cruiser fired 21 rounds into the port, but details on the damage are lacking.

A number of Japanese 'planes attempted to bomb a Chinese river launch patrol at the mouth of the West River, west of Macao, this morning. They completely missed the Chinese craft, but demolished a number of Chinese dwellings along the waterfront and killed the occupants. This possibly explains this morning's air raid alarm at Canton, when Japanese 'planes failed to appear over the city itself.

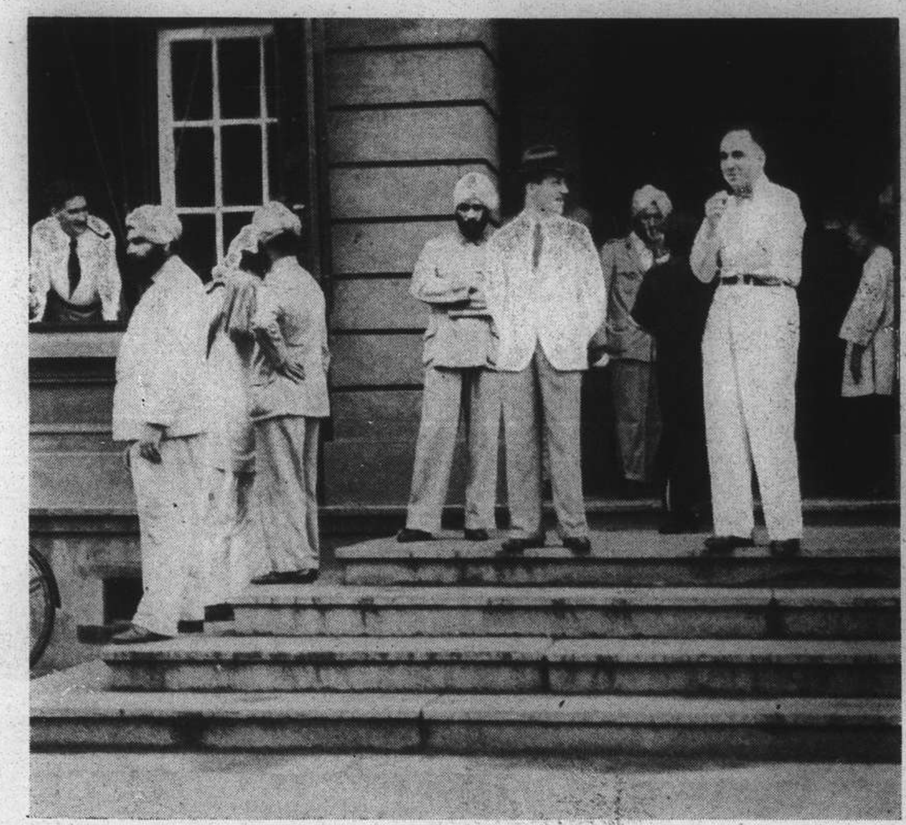
Japanese 'planes dropped bombs on a large number of villages near the Bocca Tigris Forts at 1.15 p.m. to-day. The number of casualties is unknown but is feared heavy among farming folk.—Reuter.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

Vol. VIII, No. 36 | SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 26, 1937 | GRATIS

Ward Road jail, the largest prison in the world, underwent serious damage during the weeks of fighting in and around it. (*Left*) The ward for tubercular prisoners in which many were killed by a direct hit (*right*) Kwenming and Chusan Roads outside the jail were Chinese dead are to be seen on the ground.

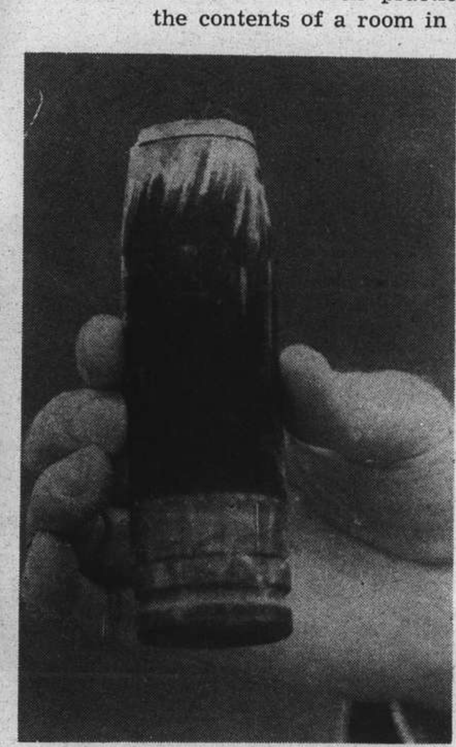


Residents of Hongkew waiting to get passes to go over Garden Bridge to retrieve some of their belongings.

Another direct hit which practically demolished the contents of a room in the jail.

Where a shell went through the wall of a Chinese cell block.

Trucks and cars on their way over Garden Bridge into Hongkew to recover clothes, etc., of residents.



The anti-aircraft shell which went through the roof of Mr. Harry Morriss's residence in Route Pere Robert.

The small hole in the roof through which the projectile passed without exploding.

With the 6th Regiment U.S. Marines came Brig-General John C. Beaumont (with field glasses on hip) who is seen with some of his officers.

Last Sunday people on the Bund were interested to see the U.S.S. Chaumont brought up river, a difficult feat performed in a seamanlike manner.

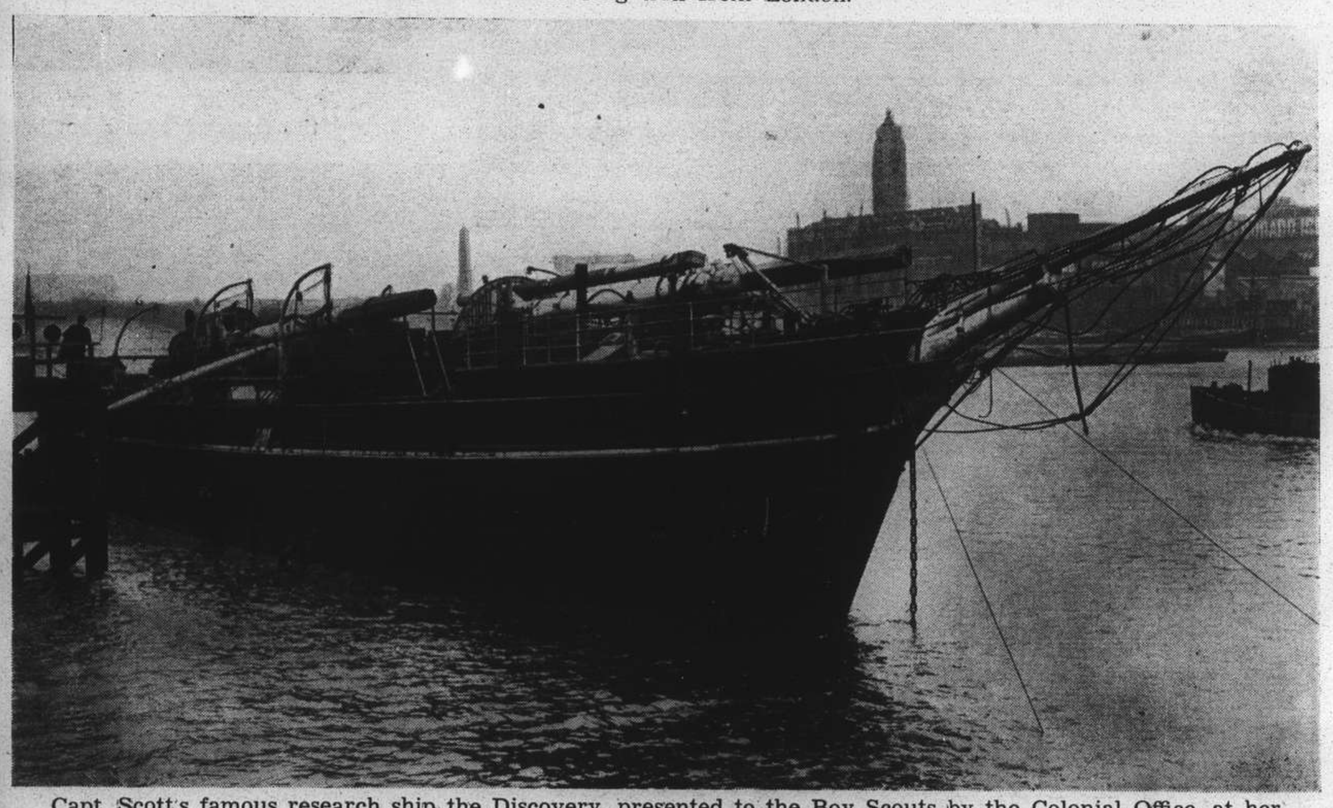
Around the World

A fine aerial view of the Rock of Gibraltar showing the town a portion of which is to be levelled in connection with the making of a new airfield, in addition to that at Malta.

Four hundred poor children were given a day in the country at Boxmoor by the taxi-drivers of Hendon who put sixty taxicabs at the disposal of the Committee responsible.

The hop-picking season has opened in Kent, and above are shown a number of pickers and their families in their long trek from London.

P. Dilmot and M. F. Hatton hoisting their sails for the start of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club's schoolboy race at Burnham-on-Crouch.



Capt. Scott's famous research ship the Discovery, presented to the Boy Scouts by the Colonial Office, at her berth off Temple Steps, Victoria Embankment, London.

Both Compton and Hendry made centuries against Nottingham at Trent Bridge recently. Here Compton is seen late cutting Harris (Notts.) to the boundary during his innings.

A Spanish insurgent airman forced down inside Government lines being interrogated. It all depends upon his replies whether it is death or a prisoners' camp for him.

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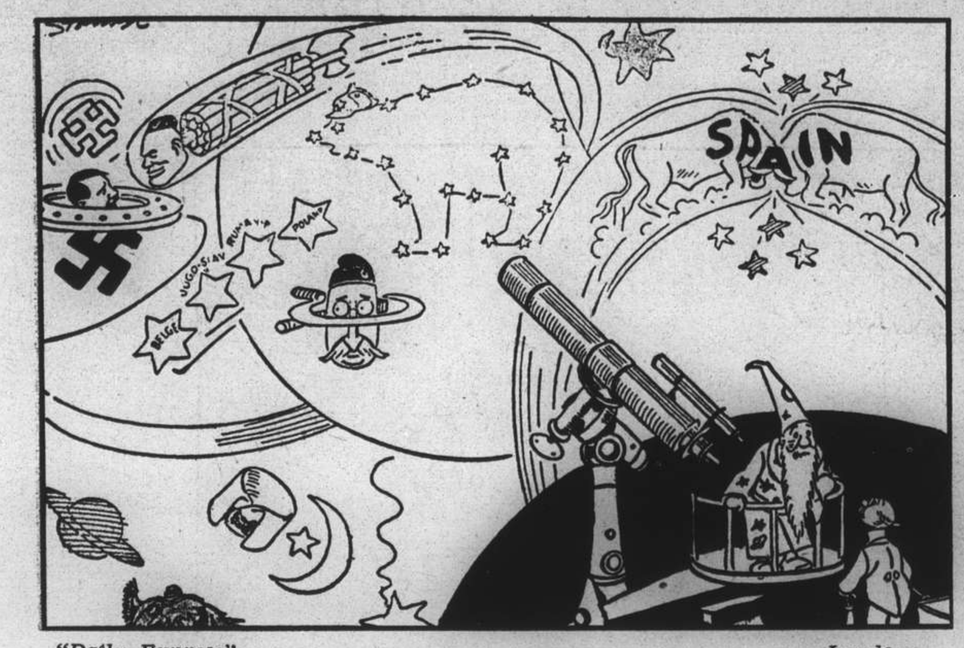
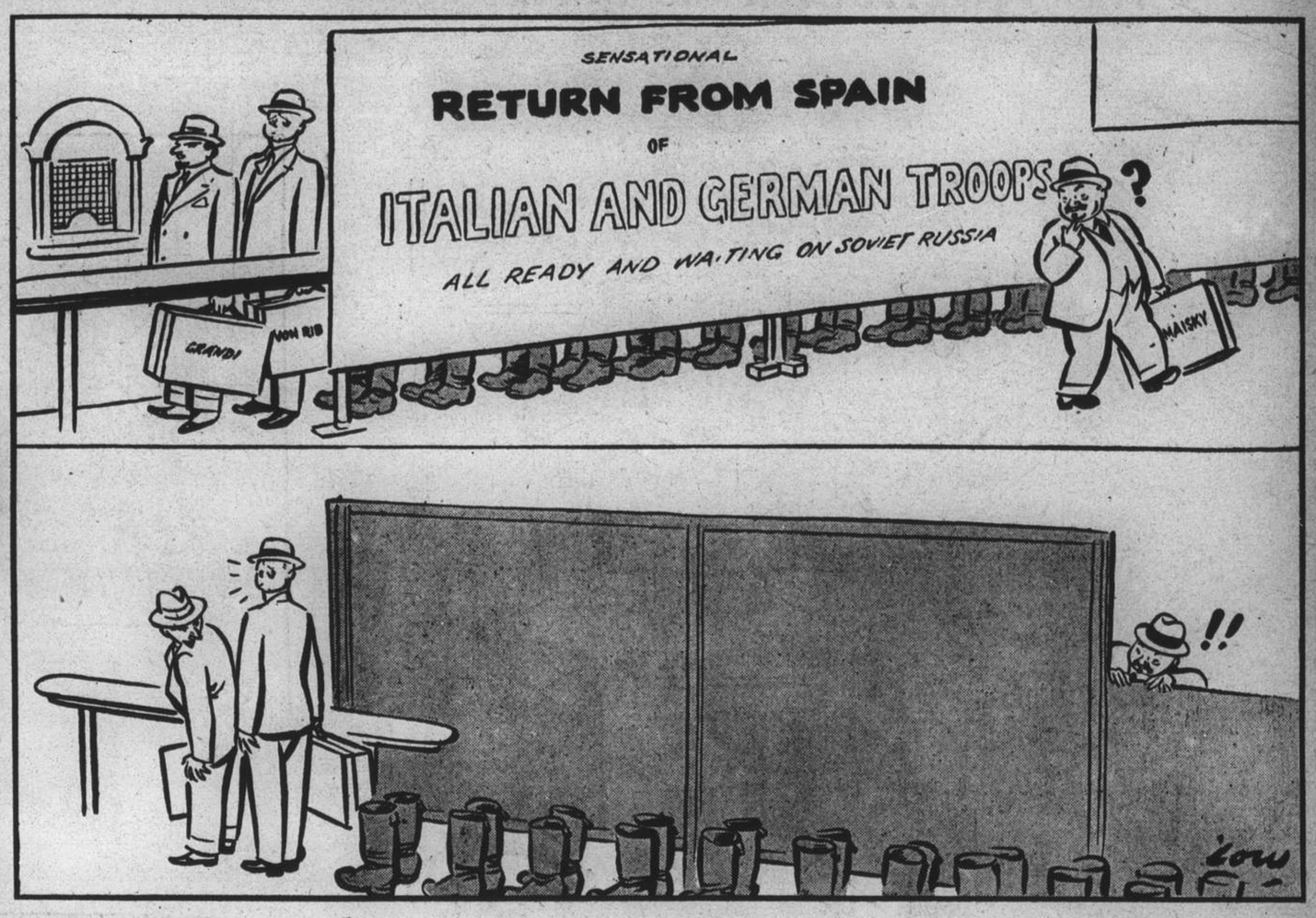


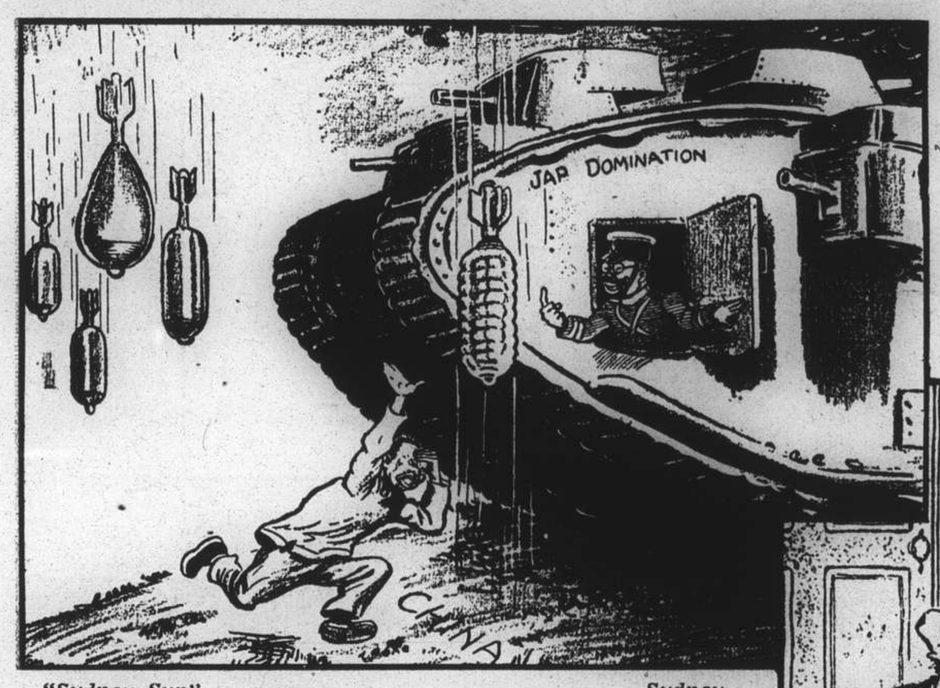
"Daily Express" *London*

"Any Signs of Peace?"



"Evening Standard" *London*

"Substantial Withdrawal."



"Sydney Sun" *Sydney*

"COME INTO THE OFFICE"

Mr. Yusuke Tsurumi, a prominent Japanese M.P. now in Sydney, says that Japan is not encroaching on China. It is merely protecting China.

"Daily Herald" *London*

IRELAND TO ENGLAND:—"Is that a private peace?—or can we get in it?"

"Post-Dispatch" *St. Louis*

THREE MEN ON A CAMEL

"Post" *Washington*

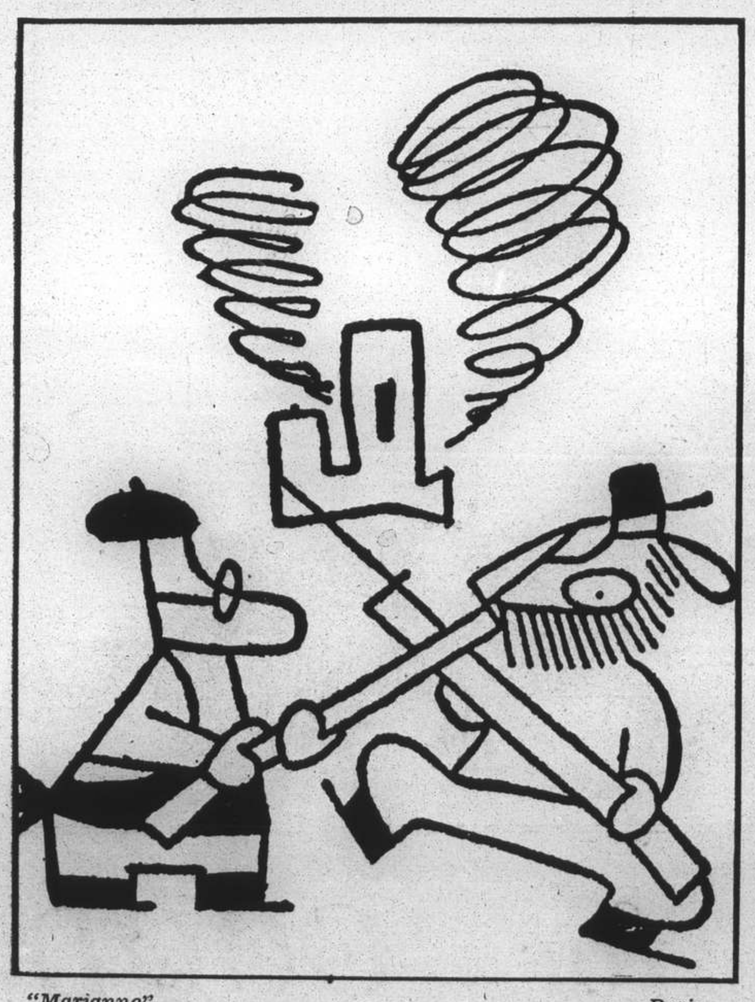
"I say it's spinach and the hell with it."

"Record" *Glasgow*

IN RUSSIA NOW—IT'S AN ILL WIND

"World-Telegram" *New York*

LOOKS LIKE HE MEANT IT THIS TIME!



"Marianne" *Paris*

SPANISH SOLDIERS—MEIN GOTT! WER DA? NITCHEVO

"Kladderadatsch" *Berlin*

PEACE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

The Camera Fiends

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

By J. NORMAN LYND

DOING HIS OWN DEVELOPING – WITH A ROOM FULL OF EQUIPMENT-AND THE HOUSE FULL OF SMELLS

IT'S A GOOD THING BEFORE STARTING TO ENJOY YOUR SOUP TO MAKE SURE THAT THERE ARE NO CANDID CAMERA FIENDS LURKING IN THE SHRUBBERY.

"IT MAY BE YOUR DARK ROOM BUT IT'S MY PANTRY ... AND I WANT TO GET THOSE BEANS ON FOR DINNER!"

SCENERY? WHY WASTE FILM ON SCENERY? --- YOU CAN GET SCENERY ANY DAY.

"I RAN THIS ROLL THROUGH TWICE AND THERE'S STILL NOTHING ON IT!"

IT'S STILL A DEEP MYSTERY TO SOME.

SOME JOIN NUDIST COLONIES FOR THEIR HEALTH --- OTHERS JOIN FOR ART'S SAKE – IF THEY CAN GET BY THE MAN ON THE GATE.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION – WHERE HARD-BOILED EGGS, ANCHOR CHAINS, CLOUDS, UNDRAPED LADIES, COG-WHEELS AND COCKEYED BUILDINGS COME INTO THEIR OWN

THANKS TO JOHN COULTHARD. MODESTO.

Keep on Daily BOVRIL for GOOD